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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Monday, June 13, 1994

No. 34,613

## Key 100 Days: Clinton Faces Crucial Tests On All Fronts

By Ruth Marcus

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is facing what could be the critical months of his presidency.

He returned from Europe last week to confront challenges on every front: domestic agenda, foreign policy leadership and his character and stewardship of the White House. Each of these is likely to come to a climax in the next months, improving his fortunes or underscoring public doubts about his capacity to be an effective president.

The capstone will be the midterm elections in November, which are likely to determine Mr. Clinton's ability to achieve legislative successes during the remainder of his term.

"This year started with great promise and is threatening to end in a muddle," said Will

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Marshall, president of the moderate Democratic Progressive Policy Institute. "It's up to the president to turn this around."

Kenneth Duberstein, White House chief of staff for Ronald Reagan, said: "This is the crucial 100 days of the Clinton presidency. This is the time we check not only what the temperature of health care is but also the general health of Bill Clinton. The country and the world will see if he measures up."

Clinton aides say the administration has gone through a series of "make-or-break" moments before—votes last year on the economic plan and the North American Free Trade Agreement—and will face more such tests in the future.

But they acknowledge that the next few months are when Mr. Clinton can show voters that he is able to deliver on his promise of change, or reinforce their fears about his leadership abilities and character deficits.

"It's a time of risk and tremendous opportunity," one senior administration official said. "If at the end of the year, people feel reassured that he's comfortable in the commander-in-chief role, that he's had a number of foreign policy successes, that he's had a number of domestic successes, people will stop and say, 'Yeah, we're comfortable with him as president.'"

The converse, he added, "is that we continue to see Clinton, Page 4



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Italian Prime Minister, Silvio Berlusconi, in voting for a larger and more powerful European Parliament on Sunday.

## Europeans Slap Leaders In Most Assembly Votes

By Barry James

Voters endorsed Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and the Italian prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, in voting for a larger and more powerful European Parliament on Sunday.

But in Spain, the Socialists went down to defeat, and the Conservative Party in Britain was expected to lose heavily.

The election for 567 seats in the European Parliament focused heavily on national and local issues, giving voters a chance to cast midterm judgments on their political leaders. Late Sunday, these trends were emerging:

• In Germany, computer projections gave Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and their sister party in Bavaria 47 or 48 of the 99 German seats in the assembly, compared to 39 or 40 for the Social Democrats and about 12 for the Greens.

• In Spain, voters rejected the policies of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who conceded defeat. The Socialists also were likely to lose their absolute majority in the regional parliament in Andalusia, Mr. Gonzalez's home base and long a stronghold for the left.

• The governing rightist parties in Italy emerged as clear winners, scoring 48.5 percent of the vote, according to an exit poll. Within that total, the Forza Italia party of Mr. Berlusconi obtained between 27.5 and 30.2 percent of the vote, up from the 21 percent it won in general elections in March.

• The main parties in France lost ground as

maverick parties on the right and left creamed off part of the vote.

• Britain's Conservatives appeared headed for one of the worst political defeats in memory.

The first official results in Spain showed the opposition conservative Popular Party led by José María Aznar trouncing Mr. Gonzalez's Socialists, who are deeply mired in corruption scandals and unpopular after 12 years in office.

The Popular Party will obtain more than 39 percent of the vote, giving it 28 of Spain's 64 seats, compared to only 22 seats for the Socialists, with about 30.7 percent of the votes.

A Communist-led coalition doubled its share of the vote, and is likely to get nine seats, the figures showed.

The projections in Germany indicated that the governing allies, the Free Democrats, would get less than the 5 percent of votes needed for a seat, as will the far-right, anti-immigrant Republican Party. Exit polls also indicated the Christian Democrats were ahead in local elections in Eastern Germany.

It was the first head-to-head test between Mr. Kohl and the Social Democratic leader, Rudolf Scharping, who will face off in a general election in October.

Italian analysts said the vote would strengthen Mr. Berlusconi's hand against his neofascist and separatist Northern League partners. But some projections said the neofascists could win as many as 13 seats in the European Parliament, compared to only four held by its predecessor far-right movement in the previous assembly.

France's mainstream parties took a beating in the Sunday elections, with the opposition Socialists slumping to their worst result in decades, according to exit polls.

The center-right government coalition was expected to win between 24 and 28 percent and the Socialists barely 13 to 16 percent, computer projections indicated. Maverick lists on both the right and the left each got about 10 percent of the vote, robbing the main parties of support and clouding prospects for next year's presidential elections.

On the left, Bernard Tapie, challenging the main Socialist Party, was likely to get about 10 percent of the vote, about the same as a group led by the anti-Maastricht campaigner, Philippe de Villiers on the right.

According to the projections, the extreme-right National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen will get about 11 percent of the votes and the Communists 7 percent. Voter turnout was higher than expected at 55 percent.

Portugal's opposition Socialist Party looked set for a narrow victory with 34.8 percent of the vote against 34.2 for the ruling right-of-center Social Democrats, partial results indicated.

Early results in Belgium showed a fall in support for the traditional parties, but a stunning rise for the extreme-right Francophone National Front, which came from nowhere to

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## A Resounding Austrian 'Yes' to EU

### In a Surprise, 66% Reject Warning of Loss of Identity and Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Voters resoundingly approved membership for Austria in the European Union on Sunday, rejecting warnings that their small Alpine country's identity, neutrality, riches and jobs would be swallowed up.

Final results in what pollsters had predicted would be a close race showed a margin in favor of EU membership — to begin Jan. 1 — of 66.4 percent to 33.6 percent.

More than 80 percent of Austria's voters turned out to make what many regarded as Austria's most important decision since World War II.

The vote was a clear rejection of a shrill anti-EU campaign waged by the rightist Jörg Haider.

"Austrians have said clearly today that we want to determine our future ourselves," Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said.

The vote, he said, was to make Austria an

"independent member of a larger European community."

Foreign Minister Alois Mock, who acknowledged having been concerned about the outcome, said the vote committed Austrians "to optimism, and to the future."

"Austrians have shown once again they're much better than they believe they are," he said.

Mr. Vranitzky's Social Democrats and the second-largest party, the People's Party, which Mr. Mock represents, govern in coalition and negotiated terms of Austria's membership.

Proponents of membership celebrated across the country. In Bregenz, the capital of the westernmost province, they raised the EU flag over government offices. Crowds celebrated in downtown Vienna.

The positive trend held in rural areas, where farmers are concerned about declining subsidies and cheaper EU food, and in Alpine areas like Tirol, where there is widespread concern

about environmental damage from heavy truck traffic.

The solid majorities included Mr. Haider's stronghold, the province of Carinthia.

Tensions rose in the final days before the vote as polls showed the result would be close. Mr. Haider warned of a loss of identity and political neutrality for Austria, along with jobs and money. Vandalism defaced some Haider posters with swastikas or scrawled Hitler-like moustaches on his portraits.

Mr. Haider denied that it constituted a personal defeat, and continued his criticism. "It is now easier for the government to raise taxes and to gloss over the fact that accession will entail the loss of thousands of jobs," he said.

The vote could also be a needed boost for the European Union itself as member countries

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## U.S. Aides Detail Korean Sanctions Plan

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials described a plan Sunday that calls for sanctions to be imposed against North Korea in phases, with Japanese support and perhaps Chinese acquiescence, and that treats Pyongyang's threats of war as a bluff.

The officials, appearing in television broadcasts, did not predict certain success, but characterized the sanctions plan as a necessary step in a risky process that continues to include "good things" for North Korea if it renounces nuclear weapons or unspecified severe measures if it does not.

The U.S. ambassador to Japan, Walter F. Mondale, said the United States would not "bend to those threats" of war repeatedly issued by North Korea as a reaction to possible economic sanctions.

"We don't think they mean it," he said. "We're taking no chances but we don't think it's going to happen."

He did not address the possibility of terrorist attacks mounted by the North Korean agents in response to sanctions.

Mr. Mondale said he believed that Japan would ultimately cut off the flow to North Korea of hard currency earned by Koreans in Japan if the step-by-step sanctions plan reaches that level. And he said it was significant that China, while opposing economic sanctions in its statements, has not said it would veto a United Nations Security Council move to impose them.

Initially, however, U.S. officials plan to start with mild, noneconomic measures, including a cutoff of UN technical assistance and a halt to scientific and cultural exchanges. The New York Times reported. Any ban on oil shipments

or the transfer of hard currency would be delayed, it said, and no decision has been made on whether to call for a voluntary embargo on arms sales or purchases involving North Korea.

President Bill Clinton, has not yet decided which international sanctions to seek first in the Security Council, a senior American official said Sunday. But it appears that he will be largely limited to steps on which U.S. allies and most Security Council members can agree.

Mr. Mondale, a former U.S. vice president, said of the sanctions plan: "It will not be weak. It will not be mild."

The process of building a consensus is still under way, Robert L. Gallucci, the top U.S. negotiator on Korea, said Sunday. He repeated recent U.S. assertions that there was no substantial difference between Tokyo and Washington.

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## The North Koreans Send A Conciliatory 'Message'

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — North Korea appears to have sent a conciliatory message to the United States and its allies by telling an American scholar that it would "suspend" plutonium processing in exchange for U.S. diplomatic recognition and assistance.

The North Korean president, Kim Il Sung, offered the gesture — "in sharp contrast to warnings of war, the Pyongyang had been sending via its state-controlled press — in a meeting with Seig Harrison, a Washington-based Asia specialist, Mr. Harrison reported after leaving Sunday.

Mr. Harrison, a scholar at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, based in Washington, met the 82-year-old North Korean leader as part of a working visit to Pyongyang.

Mr. Harrison said North Korea would offer its latest position to former President Jimmy Carter when he travels to Pyongyang on Wednesday.

The message they will give is that they will freeze their plutonium program if they can get

firm commitments for assistance" in building other forms of nuclear power plants, he said.

Mr. Harrison said Mr. Kim and other North Korean leaders he met were "remarkably relaxed" and "in a mood to negotiate," in sharp contrast to the tough rhetoric and militaristic threats that Pyongyang is broadcasting to South Korea and Japan.

He said he had particularly noticed an absence of warlike rhetoric on North Korea's two state-run domestic television networks.

"I watched TV every day I was there, and it was business as usual," Mr. Harrison said.

"There was no sign of mobilizing the population or preparation for war."

Mr. Harrison said the North Koreans "are not expecting sanctions."

"They don't think China, Russia, Japan or South Korea will go along," he said.

In recent weeks, Clinton administration officials have declared the possible development of nuclear weapons in the maverick Communist state to be a major crisis threatening world peace.

The United States is leading a drive for United Nations sanctions against the North.



LUBAVITCHER REBBE DIES — Followers of Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, the head of the Lubavitcher sect in Brooklyn, New York, mourning his death. Page 4.

## Kiosk Swiss Voters Bar UN Peace Role

GENEVA (AP) — In a humiliating blow for government foreign policy and a victory for traditionalist defenders of strict neutrality, Swiss voters on Sunday rejected plans to provide United Nations peacekeeping troops.

Official results showed that 57.3 percent of the electorate voted against a proposed constitutional amendment that would have allowed for the dispatch of 600 "blue helmets."

Jubilant foes of the proposal said the outcome would rule out any future attempt by the government to join the United Nations. "With the no vote, the people made it clear that Swiss neutrality should not be tampered with," the committee said.

The committee forced the referendum by collecting more than 50,000 signatures on a petition necessary to challenge government proposals. The four-party coalition government and Parliament last year agreed to amend the constitution to allow for the dispatch of peacekeepers.

General News: Haiti's military regime declared a state of emergency. Page 3.

Books: Bridge. Page 5.

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Comoros	1.00 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	8.00 R
Gabon	900 CFA	Senegal	200 CFA
Ghana	300 C	Spain	200 Ptas
Greece	2400 Lira	Turkey	1.000 TL
Italy	2.400 Lira	Turkey	1.000 TL
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	1.000 TL
Jordan	1.120 CFA	Turkey	1.000 TL
Lebanon	1.120 CFA	Turkey	1.000 TL

## Don't Sink Spy System, Science Says, Give It to Us

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States Navy, facing increasingly tight budgets, is fighting to keep a \$16 billion spy system that spied on enemy ships and submarines for decades.

The system, known as the Sound Surveillance System, or Soss, was used during the Cold War exclusively to track the ships and submarines of America's foes.

for shifts in ocean temperature that could portend climatic trouble.

"It's ridiculous to throw away a \$16 billion investment when it's got so many uses for mankind," said Admiral James D. Watkins, a former chief of naval operations who is now president of the Joint Oceanographic Institutions, a Washington-based consortium of universities and research groups that study the seas.

The Sound Surveillance System, or Soss, was used during the Cold War exclusively to track the ships and submarines of America's foes.

with a network of more than 1,000 underwater microphones grouped in arrays and tied to navy shore stations by 30,000 miles of undersea cables. It can track undersea sounds over hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles of ocean.

With military budgets shrinking fast, the navy has quietly begun cutting maintenance, closing shore stations and preparing to dismantle or mothball about 80 percent of the undersea arrays, navy officials say.

A navy team was kept from destroying part of the system around Bermuda this month only by the intervention of Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown.

Among other things, the Commerce Department is studying the undersea network as a way to monitor vessels involved in drift-net fishing and whaling, which are banned by global agreement.

The Soss budget is down sharply, from about \$335 million in fiscal 1991 to \$165 million this year. For fiscal 1995, the Clinton administration has requested about \$80 million. The number of personnel fell from 2,500 last year to 2,000 this year, and is to drop to 750 by 1996.

"The navy is chartered to do national defense, not marine-mammal research," Captain Ronald H. Brown.

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## The Appeal Of Zhirinovsky Is Fading Fast

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

TOGLIATTI, Russia — Six months ago, the auto workers of this smoky city on the Volga River voted — and voted big — for the extreme nationalist parliamentary candidate Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky.

Emboldened by Russia's economic mess and attracted by the candidate's bravura and stern promises to crack down on crime and corruption, they helped send Mr. Zhirinovsky's far-right party to a spectacular victory in Russia's first free parliamentary election.

Today, Mr. Zhirinovsky's appeal is fading here, where he made his strongest showing. In several dozen random interviews here last week, workers who had given Mr. Zhirinovsky their support last December said they had seen few results and were unlikely to vote for him again.

The overall impression is that assembly line workers, foremen, quality-control specialists and engineers at the Volga Auto Factory, Russia's largest car maker, now see Mr. Zhirinovsky much as they see virtually every other figure on the Russian political scene: as part of the problem, not the solution.

Since his rise to prominence, Mr. Zhirinovsky has also posed a problem to the West. He has vigorously called for the re-creation of the Russian empire and the purging of non-Russians from the country, and has called the United States "the evil empire."

As Mr. Zhirinovsky's popularity has receded, so has that of other politicians of the right and the left, polls have shown. Rising prices, falling production and, now, the specter of mass unemployment have left Russians across the political spectrum disgusted with politics and public leaders.

It is not that grievances have changed; the same bitter complaints about crime, non-Russian ethnic groups and Russia's sinking status in the world are frequently heard. But the disillusionment of the Russian body politic with established politicians suggests that the door may be open, as it was for Mr. Zhirinovsky last December, for a completely new figure to capture the public's imagination and heart and capitalize on its grievances.

"I think we need a man who people would obey, a strong man to put things in order," said Vitali, 54, a quality-control specialist who declined to give his full name. "I voted for Zhirinovsky, but now it seems like he's keeping silent, like he's gone under the surface. We don't see any action from him. We don't see anything we can follow."

Such comments are bad news for Mr. Zhirinovsky, who says he will run for president in 1996. From the start, he has tried hard to position himself as that new figure — an angry

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# Rejecting 'Violence,' China Vows a 'Positive' Korea Role

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China said Sunday that it still believed that United Nations sanctions against North Korea would be ineffective and warned against using "violence" in trying to end Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program, a Japanese spokesman said after a meeting between the Chinese and Japanese foreign ministers.

At the same time, the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, told his Japanese counterpart that Beijing would play a positive and constructive role in the coming Security Council debate over punitive measures aimed at forcing North Korea to give up its nuclear program, the spokesman said.

The Japanese foreign minister, Koizumi Kazuo, did not press Chinese officials in two and a half hours of talks on whether

Beijing would use its veto to block a resolution on sanctions in the Security Council, the spokesman said.

"We did not come here expecting a detailed discussion with China on what measures are to be taken at the United Nations," the spokesman said.

He said one purpose of his trip "was to stress the importance of China's role" as the nation best suited to "transmit the atmosphere of the international community in the best manner" to the government of President Kim Il Sung.

In its account of the meeting, China said sanctions "could only intensify the contradictions and even lead to results that all parties would not like to see."

The official Xinhua press agency also reported that Mr. Qian had expressed regret that the board of the International Atomic Energy Agency had voted to end its technical assistance to North Korea in

response to Pyongyang's refusal to allow inspections.

"We appeal to the parties concerned to make efforts to open dialogue, mitigate contradictions and seek a way of settling the problem step by step," Mr. Qian was quoted as saying.

The visit by Mr. Kabeizawa, after an agreement by the United States, Japan and South Korea to press ahead with a gradual set of sanctions in the Security Council, reinforced the image that China was going to remain engaged in the United Nations debate while continuing to express reservations about the use of sanctions.

"The Chinese told us they have been making a variety of contacts," the Japanese spokesman said of Beijing's diplomacy toward North Korea. "Mr. Qian Qichen told us that applying sanctions to North Korea would be ineffective judging from the fact

that it has been already isolated and has little economic contacts with the rest of the world."

The spokesman also referred to China's "behind the curtains" role of carrying on a dialogue with the North Korean government. That dialogue came into sharper view last week as President Jiang Zemin was in Beijing to the chief of staff of North Korea's army, Choi Kwang. It was the highest level visit by a North Korean official since the nuclear crisis began more than a year ago.

"China deems it an unsavable policy to strengthen and develop the blood-bound friendship between the two countries," Mr. Jiang was quoted as saying by the official China Daily.

## ■ 'War Talk' by U.S. Charged

North Korea blamed the United States

on Sunday for trying to heighten the crisis over the inspection of Pyongyang's nuclear installations with war talk, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

"The United States is now clamoring for a pre-emptive strike against North Korea's nuclear installations, the Rodong Simun, the organ of North Korea's ruling Communists, reported Sunday.

Rodong Simun said the North had done all it could and would continue its "peaceful nuclear activities."

In a separate dispatch, North Korea criticized a resolution passed last week by the U.S. House of Representatives urging sanctions against Pyongyang.

In a third article, the news agency said U.S. forces in the South were inciting war by showing Patriot missiles to the South Korean public.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Tony Blair Runs for U.K. Labor Post

LONDON (LAT) — Tony Blair, the domestic affairs spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, has formally entered the race to be the party's next leader.

Mr. Blair, 41, who represents the "modernization wing" of the party, immediately became the favorite to win the post in a party vote next month. The other candidates are John Prescott, Labor's employment spokesman; Margaret Beckett, the party's deputy leader; and Denis Davies.

A lawyer who attended Oxford University, Mr. Blair is seen by political observers as the candidate who can best present the modern face of the Labour Party and win votes among Conservatives and Liberal Democrats in the next general election, to be held by 1997.

### U.S. to Renew Efforts on Mideast

JERUSALEM (AP) — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will visit the Middle East later this month in a fresh effort to break the impasse in the Israeli-Syrian peace talks, Israel radio said Sunday.

A government official confirmed that Mr. Christopher would arrive in Israel June 22 and stay for two days. The official said he didn't have details on the remainder of Mr. Christopher's itinerary in the Middle East.

In his last trip to the region in early May, Mr. Christopher was unable to end the Israeli-Syrian deadlock. At the time, he delivered to President Hafez Assad of Syria an Israeli proposal for withdrawal over several years from the Golan Heights, which Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war. The Israeli plan did not include a pledge to withdraw from all of the Golan, as Mr. Assad demands.

### Libel Trial by Accused Collaborator

BORDEAUX (Reuters) — Maurice Papon, the last Frenchman accused of crimes against humanity yet to be brought to trial, will go to court on Monday in a libel case that he lodged against a lawyer-author who wrote a book about him.

The hearing is a part of Mr. Papon's lawsuit against Gerard Boulanger, whose recent book "Maurice Papon: A French Bureaucrat in Collaboration" is filled with allegations against the former Paris police chief during the presidency of Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Papon, 83, is accused of sending 1,690 Jews including 223 children to death as the second-ranking civil servant in the Bordeaux region during the Nazi occupation.

### U.S. Veterans Mark Battle of Bulge

BASTOGNE, Belgium (Reuters) — Five hundred American veterans on Sunday commemorated one of the bloodiest battles of World War II in the hills of southern Belgium.

At a service at a monument near Bastogne, where troops of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division were surrounded by advancing German forces, U.S. and Belgian officials laid flowers in bright sunshine in memory of those who fell in the so-called Battle of the Bulge, from mid-December 1944 to mid-January 1945. Bastogne was relieved on Dec. 26 by the U.S. 3d Army of General George S. Patton.

The Battle of the Bulge, in which the Germans surprised the Allies but failed in the attempt to take Antwerp, cost 80,000 American and 1,300 British and Canadian casualties, and more than 100,000 German.

### Mexican Rebels Reject Peace Accord

SAN CRISTOBAL, Mexico (AP) — Peasant rebels in southern Mexico have rejected a peace agreement proposed by the government in the aftermath of a New Year's Day uprising, guerrilla leaders said Sunday.

The Zapatista National Liberation Army said a cease-fire would remain in effect even though a canvass of its supporters in the state of Chiapas showed 98 percent rejecting the peace pact negotiated in March. The group cited what it called the government's insufficient response to demands for autonomy for Chiapan Indians and for the release of political prisoners. Still, the Zapatistas said that 97 percent of their supporters said they opposed a resumption of fighting while 3 percent favored additional hostilities.

### Death Sought for Bangladesh Author

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Thousands of Muslims marched through a southern town demanding the death of a feminist author accused of criticizing the Koran, an official said Sunday.

Rewards totaling \$5,000 have been offered for the murder of Taslima Nasreen, 32, who has been in hiding since a court last week ordered her arrest after a newspaper reported she wanted Islam's holy book revised.

On Saturday, nearly 10,000 demonstrators chanting "Death to Taslima Nasreen!" presented a statement to authorities in Barisal town demanding her arrest. They also demanded curbs on foreign-funded aid groups helping Bangladeshi women.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Protests Await British Flights to Orly

PARIS (Reuters) — Protests by French airline workers were expected to greet the first flights on Monday from London's Heathrow Airport to Paris's Orly airport, officials said Sunday. Unions representing employees of the French companies Air Inter and Air Liberté have called for demonstrations against flights to Orly by British Airways and its French subsidiary TAT, as well as by Air France.

France agreed on May 30 to allow British airlines to fly into Orly after British Airways, seeking to remain competitive with Air France, threatened to land there without permission. BA's threat followed a European Commission decision to open the route to foreign competition.

Orly, south of Paris, is now mainly used as the hub airport for the domestic flights of Air Inter, a subsidiary of state-owned Air France. Most international flights use Charles de Gaulle Airport at Roissy, northeast of the capital. BA already flies to Roissy but wants to land at Orly and later start services between Orly and Marseille, Toulouse and Nice, using TAT.

Eight Orly arrivals and departures to and from London have been scheduled for Monday between 9 A.M. and 10:50 P.M., Paris time, airport officials said.

The U.S. transportation secretary, Federico F. Peña, has ordered a review of the Federal Aviation Administration's handling of allegations that the Boeing 757 produces unusually strong turbulence in its wake that can be dangerous to following small aircraft. The review, on a broader scale, will examine the speed of the agency's reaction to safety-related information as well as its procedures for providing full information to the public. (WFP)

A train strike in the Netherlands on Monday was expected to bring severe disruption to services and could be extended into a second day if unions and management fail to reach agreement, officials said. (Reuters)

An explosion caused a serious fire in a rail tunnel being built under the Great Belt waterway between Denmark's main islands at the mouth of the Baltic. (Reuters)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao, Russia, Taiwan.

TUESDAY: Hong Kong, Macao.

FRIDAY: Iceland.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## Q & A: High Stakes in the Kim Regime's Nuclear Program

The United States is trying to put together an international coalition that would use economic sanctions force North Korea to open its nuclear installations to inspection. James R. Lilley, a former U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs and a former ambassador to China and South Korea, discussed the Korean crisis with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What is at stake for the United States and Northeast Asia over North Korea's refusal to allow full inspection of its nuclear facilities and plutonium stocks?

A. Nuclear weapons plus ballistic missiles in the hands of that particular leadership, given its track record and stated objectives, would make it a very dangerous destabilizing force. That must be of particular concern to China, Japan, Russia, Taiwan and Southeast Asia as well as South Korea.

These weapons and the technology that goes with them would not just remain in North Korea. They would be spread all over, including Libya, Iran and Syria. They will go to anyone that wants to buy them.

So that makes it a serious problem for both the U.S. and Asia. That is why the North Korean nuclear program must be discontinued and dismantled. And there must be verification.

Q. How do you achieve this when China refuses to go along with any form of sanctions against North Korea?

A. I would challenge that. Look at what happened between 1990 and 1992 when the North made major changes in its policy on nuclear weapons, such as allowing international inspections and ratifying the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This happened because there was leverage and pressure on Pyongyang as a result of cooperation between the U.S., China and other concerned countries.

Friction between the Clinton administration and Beijing over trade, human rights and other issues in 1993 blew that coalition apart. Now the confrontation

has ended, you can get back to the old formulas that work.

Q. Is an economic squeeze on North Korea likely to be effective?

A. The North is dead afraid of economic pressure because it could bring down the regime of Kim Il Sung. China is against sanctions because they don't want the regime to collapse.

If this pressure is applied in the student, public and humiliating way the U.S. has sought, it is going to cause all sorts of problems. Beijing wants Washington to speak softly but carry a big stick. Pressure has to be delicately calibrated.

China does not want nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. On the other hand, it does not want 4 million North Korean refugees pouring into Manchuria.

Q. What should U.S. policy be?

A. First, America must make it clear that while it does not want war, if North Korea starts fighting it will be rapidly and decisively defeated. The U.S. must

back that up with power to make sure the North Koreans get the message.

Second, America should tell the North the choice is between nuclear weapons, starvation and implosion, or peace, stability and prosperity. The U.S. should guarantee the survival of the North Korean regime with China providing its nuclear umbrella. But only in exchange for the North's nukes.

Q. Should the U.S. let China take the lead in shaping Korean policy?

A. I don't think so. Beijing wants to play a quiet role as it did in 1992, but not be out in front. China controls the main economic lifeline to North Korea. About 65 percent of the North's oil comes by pipeline from China and is sold at concessional prices. People say sanctions are not effective. But without oil, you cannot run a war machine. The North has stockpiled oil but it is drawing down these reserves.

China is short of oil and could rather up the prices. This is a subtle game. Around 40 percent of North Korea's grain is imported, a good portion from

China, where there is also a grain shortage. There's already malnutrition in the North Korean military. If the U.S. gets China and other suppliers on side, it will have leverage.

Q. What can Japan and South Korea contribute?

A. The South can halt trade with the North; Japan can cut the flow of vital hard currency remittances, worth at least \$600 million a year, roughly one-third of the North's budget. If they were cut by 30 or 40 percent while fuel, food and trade were also being cut, it would be very effective.

Q. Is a sanctions coalition of the United States, China, Japan and South Korea really feasible?

A. It would take a lot of hard work and skillful negotiation. There are still a lot of frictions in there. Much could go wrong. But the raw material exists to make such a coalition work.

It has been done before with considerable success. I don't see why it cannot be done now, when the danger to Northeast Asia from North Korea's nuclear program is even more apparent.

## KOREA: U.S. Aides Detail a Phased Sanctions Plan

Continued from Page 1

ington on how to treat North Korea.

Mr. Gallucci confirmed that a phased set of sanctions would be sought at the UN but offered no characterization of the type of sanctions envisioned or the time frame in which they would be imposed.

Mr. Gallucci, who is an assistant

secretary of state, indicated that diplomatic doors were still open as long as international inspectors and working cameras remained at a storage pool where spent fuel rods from a reactor have been placed. As of Sunday, inspectors were still present at the pond, he said, to assure that plutonium is not extracted from the spent fuel.

The separation of plutonium, which is a primary ingredient in a

nuclear bomb, would represent a "very dangerous new development," Mr. Gallucci said.

Mr. Mondale said that "a lot of good things can happen" for the North Korean regime by ending what he believes to be their quest to become a nuclear power.

He said that former President Jimmy Carter, who will make a private visit to Pyongyang on Wednesday, had been briefed by the State Department "so that he can describe to the government of North Korea what our situation is and what our policies are."

"I'm sure he's going to strongly urge their compliance" with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the ambassador said.

According to The Times report, a sanctions plan that starts mildly and gradually tightens with tougher measures is designed to build a strong international consensus.

Mr. Gallucci refused to rule out the use of force, a position that he and other U.S. officials have taken in the past. Mr. Mondale reiterated that an informal sanctions coalition could be formed outside the UN umbrella if the Security Council does not act.

But there is some pressure in Congress to do more. Senator John S. McCain 3d, an Arizona Republican who has been dovish on many foreign policy issues, on Sunday repeated his view that the Clinton administration is following "a policy of appeasement."

If sanctions do not work by the end of the year, he said, U.S. bombers should attack North Korea's nuclear installations.

But Mr. Gallucci said the president was pursuing a prudent course.

"It's been the judgment of the president that he owes it to the American people, to the people of South Korea, to the American troops deployed there, to try to negotiate before we do something else," Mr. Gallucci said. "We're about to start doing something else. That something else is moving to sanctions."

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A defendant in the tourist killings being led from court in Hangzhou, China, after sentencing Sunday.

## China Condemns 3 in Tourist Murders But Relatives of Taiwanese Say Troops Are Still at Large

The Associated Press

BEIJING — In the face of a public outcry in Taiwan, a Chinese court handed down death sentences Sunday to three men convicted of robbing and killing 24 Taiwan tourists and eight Chinese.

The official Xinhua press agency quoted the court ruling as saying the "facts of the crimes were clear and the evidence was complete."

It said the court ordered copies of the verdicts to be given to the victims' relatives, along with the stolen money and goods.

However, in Taiwan, the relatives called the verdict a sham and said they believed the killers to be still at large. Many relatives believe unofficial reports, denied by Bei-

jing, that Communist soldiers were involved in the March 31 killings. The killings provoked the worst crisis in China-Taiwan relations since the two sides opened trade and tourism links in 1987.

Taiwan is considered a Chinese province, but has been politically separated from the country since the Nationalist government took haven there in 1949 after being routed by the Communists on the mainland.

Chuang Shu-fang, whose husband, Han Ming-liang, was among those killed, said in a telephone interview that relatives will press Taiwan's government to seek justice.

The tourists were on a cruise on Thousand Islands Lake in eastern Zhejiang Province when they and the crew were killed. The police found the bodies in the cabin of the boat, which was badly charred, and initially proclaimed that they were victims of an accidental fire.

Only after an outcry from Taiwan and a costly boycott by Taiwanese travel agencies did Chinese police acknowledge that the group had been robbed and murdered.

They arrested three local men.

The trial began Friday in Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang. Xinhua said the three confessed their guilt in court.

The news agency said in announcing the verdict that the defense lawyers appealed for lenient treatment but that the court decided the crimes "were very serious and cruel and caused great harm to society."

The authorities invited relatives of the victims to attend, but they declined because they were not allowed to bring lawyers and Taiwanese legislators.

In addition, the relatives were incensed by their treatment when they went to China in April to claim the bodies. They said they were followed, barred from seeing the boat and pressured into allowing the bodies to be cremated.

Taiwan newspapers called Chinese authorities callous and secretive, and President Lee Tung-hui of Taiwan said the government of China was acting "like bandits" — an epithet not used between the two sides in years.

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# THE AMERICAS / ATLANTA SURPRISE

## State of Emergency Is Declared in Haiti Action Follows New Sanctions

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** — Haiti's military-backed provisional president declared a state of emergency early Sunday, saying the Caribbean nation faced "extreme danger" and possible "invasion and occupation."  
"Our country is faced with extreme danger, denigrated, ridiculed, humiliated, strangled," Emile Jonassaint said in a broadcast address. "Haiti now risks invasion and occupation."  
"A state of emergency is declared taking effect immediately," he said, adding that he had ordered the military to prepare "to ensure our survival."  
The address by Mr. Jonassaint followed President Bill Clinton's announcement in Washington last Friday of new measures to further isolate Haiti's military leaders and force them to step down.  
The measures include a cutoff of U.S. commercial air traffic to Haiti beginning June 25 and a ban on financial transactions. Mr. Clinton and senior American officials have also said they could not rule out the use of force to restore the democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, ousted in a September 1991 coup.  
William Gray, Mr. Clinton's special envoy to Haiti, said Sunday on an ABC News television program that the declaration of a state of emergency was not worth much.  
"I do not know what that is about," Mr. Gray said, noting that it took place at 2 A.M. on a Sunday when most people were sleeping. "I doubt very seriously that it has any impact," he said.  
He evaded questions about the possibility of a U.S. invasion, saying he expected the tightened sanctions would work.  
Mr. Clinton declared that the new measures had one purpose: "The message is simple: Democracy must be restored. The coup must not endure."  
The measures were added to a sweeping United Nations interna-



Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko greeting a basket maker in Charleston, South Carolina.

## 'Admirable Question,' Akihito Says

**By William Booth**  
*Washington Post Service*  
**ATLANTA** — Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko did not get through their first day of their two-week tour of the United States without being reminded that Americans have their own ideas about royalty.  
At a brief reception Friday at the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Action, in what once was the heart of black Atlanta, the rambunctious Reverend Hosea L. Williams, a former city commissioner and state representative, confronted the couple and told them he considered the Japanese a racist people.  
It was one of the few spontaneous moments in this most-scripted of days, filled with careful mutual smiles as Akihiito and Michiko played off Southern hospitality and the emperor and his wife responded with imperial restraint.  
A hovering courier stepped in to translate Mr. Williams' remarks, although the emperor and empress speak fluent English. Their smiles — constant and encouraging and almost warm — suddenly froze. The Empress Michiko in a white brocade dress accented with a silver and pearl brooch, gripped her white gloves and peered at Mr. Williams, as if to decipher a Zen puzzle.  
"I found the Japanese people to be very disrespectful of African Americans," said Mr. Williams, pressing a pamphlet entitled, "Who is Hosea L. Williams?" into their hands. He told them that blacks buy \$13 billion in Japanese products — "but not a single black American has a Japanese franchise," he said.  
In his soft, almost inaudible English, Emperor Akihito, whose visit to the King center was designed to demonstrate Japanese respect for black Americans, thanked Mr. Williams for "his admirable question."  
Other guests quickly stepped forward to tell the emperor and his wife how honored they were to receive them on the couple's first visit to the American South.  
"Come again any time," said one woman, squeezing the Empress Michiko's arm. "You're welcome any time in Atlanta."  
Under Japan's postwar constitution, written by U.S. occupation forces, the royal couple's role is restricted to "symbol of the state." But their trip clearly had political overtones, as demonstrated by Mr. Williams' polemic and by the royal couple's decision not to stop at a Pearl Harbor memorial when they visit Hawaii later in the trip.  
Mostly, however, the couple's first day in the United States went as intricately as planned by the Imperial Household Agency.

## POLITICAL NOTES

**Trooper Disputes Jones Story**  
**WASHINGTON** — An Arkansas state trooper, Danny Ferguson, disputed key allegations in Paula Corbin Jones' lawsuit against President Bill Clinton, saying in court documents that Ms. Jones had praised Mr. Clinton as very, had volunteered her phone number and had offered to be his girlfriend.  
In a six-page response to Ms. Jones' civil charges that Mr. Clinton pressured her to perform a sexual act, Mr. Ferguson confirmed Ms. Jones' assertion that he took her to then-Governor Clinton's hotel room in May 1991. But he denied he told Ms. Jones that Mr. Clinton had wanted to meet her or that he had slipped her a piece of paper with Mr. Clinton's room number. He also denied that Ms. Jones had been upset when he saw her afterward.  
While Ms. Jones has portrayed herself as a low-level state employee who naively agreed to meet the governor in hopes of a better job, Mr. Ferguson said she was at first interested in a relationship, then money.  
Mr. Ferguson's response revealed nothing that Mr. Clinton might have said to him, only Mr. Ferguson's conversations with Ms. Jones. That left some holes in his account of what transpired at a state conference at the Excelsior Hotel in Little Rock, Arkansas. While Mr. Ferguson denied Mr. Jones' claim that he had approached her with an invitation from Mr. Clinton, for instance, he did not explain how he had come to escort Ms. Jones to Mr. Clinton's suite.  
The acknowledgment that he took Ms. Jones to Mr. Clinton's room "confirms a critical contention of Ms. Jones," said her lawyer. (WP)

**House Loves Those Freebies**  
**WASHINGTON** — House members kept up their frequent-flying ways on the tab of lobbyists and other private interests last year even as Congress moved to impose new restrictions on what critics denounce as free vacations, often in fancy resorts.  
Destinations popular with House members included back-to-back charity golf tournaments in Utah and Idaho during the congressional recess last August and a three-day conference the Tobacco Institute hosted in Palm Springs, California, 1993 financial disclosure forms showed.  
Most of the 21 members who took free jaunts to the Utah Congressional Golf Challenge in Park City, Utah, sponsored by Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, or the Danny Thompson Memorial Golf Tournament in Sun Valley, Idaho, or both, brought along their spouses at no extra cost. Congressional couples also predominated at the Tobacco Institute outing, which more than a dozen members attended.  
Two members of the House Democratic leadership, the majority whip, David E. Bonior of Michigan, and the Democratic Caucus vice chairman, Vic Fazio of California, took their spouses along on a Fourth of July weekend trip to Cape Cod in Massachusetts and had all expenses picked up by the Washington lobbying firm of Campbell-Raupe Inc.  
Under the House version of a lobbying reform bill stuck in a House-Senate conference, members of Congress would be barred from accepting free trips from lobbyists or lobbying firms, although their clients could still provide them directly. Both Mr. Bonior and Mr. Fazio supported the legislation on a 315 to 110 vote in March. (WP)

**Quote/Unquote**  
President Bill Clinton on the welfare reform bill that he will unveil this week:  
"This is something the Bubbas of America and the liberals can get together on." (AP)

## GI Families Fighting Wage Gap Turn to Food Stamps

**By Eric Schmitt**  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Like other airmen at Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu, 21-year-old Jason Edwards worries about tensions faraway in North Korea that could erupt into fighting and involve his logistics.  
But Airman Edwards has more immediate concerns as well. He is worried about how to feed his wife, Beth, 22, and their two small children on his total pay and allowances of \$1,330 a month. In desperation, the Edwardses last month began drawing \$228 a month in food stamps to get by.  
"It's a very tight squeeze for us," Mrs. Edwards said. "We haven't bought any steaks since we've been here, and whenever I want to cook something with ham, I substitute Spam for it."  
In a trend that has senior Pentagon officials deeply troubled, an increasing number of military families are turning to food stamps to make ends meet. Three-quarters of America's enlisted forces earn less than \$30,000 a year, and the gap between civilian and military wages is growing.  
To be sure, no one ever joined the military to get rich. But neither did they expect to have to go on welfare.  
Military officials worry that a growing demand for food stamps and other government assistance may signal larger personnel problems in a culture that preaches self-reliance and self-discipline.  
The overall number of troops on food stamps is very small and difficult to measure because the government does not track military recipients.  
About 3 percent of the 1.7 million service members qualify for food stamps and 1 percent, or about 17,000, receive them monthly, according to a 1992 study by the Defense and Agriculture Departments.  
Nonetheless, the Defense Department said the total value of food stamps redeemed at military commissaries increased to \$27.4 million last year from \$24.5 million in 1992, including retired military recipients.  
Food donation centers are bustling at bases from Hawaii to Florida. And in Georgia's Liberty County, which serves Fort Stewart, 30 percent of the 2,400 households receiving food stamps each month are military families.  
Top military officials voice concern that Pentagon budgets affecting pay could impair both morale and retention of service personnel. The Clinton administration tried to freeze military salaries this year and increase them only by 1.6 percent for next year.  
Congress instead approved a 2.2 percent increase for this year and will probably approve a 2.6 percent raise for next year, but neither raise will keep pace with inflation, which is about 3 percent.  
"We cannot expect service members to lay their lives on the line when back home their families have to rely on food stamps to make ends meet," said Admiral William Owens, the deputy chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.  
The huge majority of service members on food stamps are sergeants or below in the army, Marine Corps and air force and petty officers or below in the navy. The families usually have more than two children, and the spouse does not work. Very few officers qualify for food stamps.  
In a culture that promotes a fierce ethic of taking care of one's own, soldiers' reluctant embrace of food stamps and other financial assistance has wounded military leaders.  
"We've always told our soldiers that we'll provide for them a quality of life that's at least equal to the civilians for whom they serve," Richard Kidd, the sergeant major of the army, the senior enlisted soldier, said in an interview. "It's getting tough to do that now."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

**Scanners That Err At Checkout Counter**  
A growing number of consumers are complaining about frequent errors on the electronic scanners used by retailers to ring up prices. The Washington Post reports. Many experts say it is costing consumers more than \$1 billion a year.  
A 1993 study by a marketing professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, found an error rate of about 9 percent, with most of the mistakes favoring the stores.  
Other scattered studies have found error rates ranging from 2 percent or 3 percent to 15 percent, depending on the store, the kind of merchandise and whether the items were on sale or regularly priced.  
"It's a problem wherever we've looked," said Ken Butcher, U.S. weights and measures coordinator for the National Institute of Standards and Technology.  
Retailers say the mispricing is not deliberate. They cite the huge quantity of numbers that must be entered into the electronic systems as the cause. Mr. Butcher attributes the problem to sloppy practices. Some consumer advocates say retailers are intentionally cheating customers. Travis Plunkett, a lobbyist for the New York Public Interest Research Group, says, "Some store managers are using them to pad their profit margin."  
Ultimately, according to most experts, the most important pricing-checking mechanism is an alert consumer. In fact, the more careful the shoppers, the fewer errors made by the retailers.

**About People**  
Gavin Whitsett, the author of "Guerrilla Kindness — A Manual of Good Works, Kind Acts and Thoughtful Deeds," was mugged by three teen-agers while riding his bicycle through a park in Evansville, Indiana. "Tonight, because I was beaten, I stood in special need of the kindness of strangers," Mr. Whitsett, 49, said through a sutured lip. He thanked the police officers and hospital staff members who helped him. As for the

**Short Takes**  
Rules for members of car pools, suggested by The New York Times, include:  
• Drivers shall keep their back seats clear of dirty laundry, Burger King containers and empty beer cans.  
• For passengers, never make remarks like "That puddle sure looks like oil to me." "What's that strange sound coming from your engine?" or "Isn't that a new dent?"  
• "Quick stops" for dry cleaning are expressly forbidden.  
• Commuters must never ask other commuters "for legal, medical or investment advice."  
Eat more calcium, says a panel of experts convened by the National Institutes of Health. They said optimal calcium intake is just as critical for children and young adults, including men, as it is for older women, who are especially vulnerable to the brittle bone disorder known as osteoporosis. The panel said "millions of people in the United States are not getting enough calcium in their diets." An eight-ounce (25 centiliter) glass of milk provides about 300 milligrams of the current recommended optimal intake of 1,200 to 1,500 milligrams a day.  
Among the stars of a big new MGM musical, "The Entertainer III" are Judy Garland and Fred Astaire. James Dean and Marilyn Monroe are featured in ads for khaki clothing. A Jimi Hendrix album is on the Billboard chart of best-sellers.  
"There may be no second acts in American lives," Jim Koch reports in The New York Times, "but after the third-act curtain falls, there is a fourth. And it's big box office." It also enriches the heirs of dead celebrities. Many states, including California, now have laws protecting the rights to use famous names. So in many such cases, "death is a great career move."  
Gem of the Day, from the Ann Landers advice column: Never put off until tomorrow what can be avoided altogether. *International Herald Tribune.*

## Away From Politics

• A cruise ship gangway broke from its supports at a Juneau, Alaska, dock, fatally injuring a tourist who fell into the water and hit her head on the side of the ship.  
• A freight train derailed and spilled hydrochloric acid into a river at Eastland, Texas, spreading harmful fumes and forcing the evacuation of about 50 people.  
• A small jet doing a low-altitude maneuver crashed and exploded over Mount Clemens, Michigan, in front of thousands of spectators at a D-Day anniversary air show. The pilot was killed. No one on the ground was injured.  
• A mail-order company that peddled pills promising "new heights of sexual performance" for men, even those who are frequently impotent, was closed by a federal court in Newark, New Jersey. Authorities say the "Nitrocel HP" pills — which cost \$24.95 for a one-month supply — do not work and could aggravate kidney problems.  
• A measure that would weaken some of California's toughest anti-smoking laws appeared headed for the November ballot after a judge refused to allow action aimed at blocking it.  
• A suspended policeman was convicted of shooting three teen-agers to death in Foster, Rhode Island, including one who had filed a brutality lawsuit against him. (AP)

## Car Bomb Kills 5 At Luxury Hotel In Guadalajara

**Washington Post Service**  
**MEXICO CITY** — A car bomb exploded outside a luxury hotel in Guadalajara, Mexico's second-largest city, killing five people and wounding nearly a dozen.  
Guadalajara has been the scene of violence between rival narcotics-trafficking organizations. A year ago, a Roman Catholic cardinal was shot and killed in what the police said was a case of mistaken identity during a battle between Mexico's two largest drug cartels.  
A debutante ball was in progress at the hotel Saturday when the blast occurred. No one took responsibility for the blast.  
In a separate incident last Friday, the police defused a small bomb at a gasoline station in Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital of Chiapas state, where a peasant uprising by the Zapatista National Liberation Army has been in suspension since shortly after it began on Jan. 1.  
Two car bombs exploded in Mexico City early in the conflict, causing damage to underground parking lots. Until the Chiapas uprising began, car bombs were rare in Mexico. Zapatista leaders and opposition politicians have warned of nationwide violence unless the government conducts fair presidential election on Aug. 21.

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## An Activist EU Parliament

### New MPs Will Press for Deeper Integration

By Tom Buerkle

**BRUSSELS** — The campaign for the European elections on Sunday was easy to ignore, but the new European Parliament will be anything but.

Leaders of the new Euro MPs are determined to wield the enhanced powers given to the Parliament last year by the Maastricht Treaty, beginning with the approval this fall of a new European Commission, the executive agency of the European Union.

More importantly, in the long run the new Parliament will lead a powerful voice for deeper EU integration in the run-up to a 1996 intergovernmental conference, which will reform the bloc's institutions to work for a Union likely to grow from today's 12 member countries to 20 or more.

The two biggest party groupings in Parliament, the Socialist bloc and the Christian Democrat-dominated European People's Party, believe their activism will correct what some see as a lack of democratic foundations in the Union, which they say is to blame for the public's rising disenchantment with European cooperation.

The major issue is to open up the Union to proper democratic control and scrutiny, said Pauline Green, leader of the Labor Party candidates that were projected to dominate Britain's representation in the new Parliament.

Dismissing the reticence about European integration espoused by Prime Minister John Major's Conservatives, she added, "The people want a Europe that is about them — that isn't just a deregulated free-trade area."

That theme got further support on Sunday with the overwhelming endorsement by Austrian voters for their country's entry into the Union next Jan. 1. The surprisingly

strong 66 percent vote in favor was expected to give a strong boost to membership supporters in Finland, Sweden and Norway, which will hold referenda in October and November. All four of those countries will bring to the Union their traditions of active government, especially in the areas of health, environmental, labor and social welfare standards.

Mrs. Green's call for more democracy and European integration will carry great weight because she was expected to have the strongest

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

voice in the new Parliament. She is widely tipped to become the leader of the Socialist group.

The new body will set a notable democratic milestone. As a result of unification — which swelled Germany's EU-leading population to 80 million, nearly a third more than Britain, Italy or France — German voters will send 99 members to the new Parliament, compared with 87 for the other EU members. It will be the first EU institution to give Germany a greater weight than the other large states.

That is a key precedent at a time when many EU officials are calling for the 1996 conference to introduce some form of population-based voting rights in the EU Council of Ministers, the representatives of national capitals that makes the bloc's major decisions. Over all, the new chamber will have 567 members, up from 318.

Like its predecessors, the new Parliament is likely to take its strongest stance in defense of its own growing powers, the issue that unites all party groups.

Mrs. Green said that would begin this fall with a close scrutiny of nominees for the new European

Commission, which will succeed the commission headed by Jacques Delors in January.

She criticized the current back-room maneuvering among EU leaders over Mr. Delors's successor, which has Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium vying with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

"It's a nonsense that the president of the European Commission should be decided in this way, wheeling and dealing between politicians," she said.

In addition, legislators are determined to have a real voice in the next stage of EU reforms, a voice that they lacked when the Maastricht Treaty was drawn up three years ago.

Willfried Martens, the former Belgian prime minister who heads the European People's Party, said one of Parliament's top issues would be to ensure that it gives citizens a say in preparations for the 1996 intergovernmental conference.

EU leaders are expected to agree at their meeting in Corfu, Greece, later this month to set up a panel of national representatives to prepare the conference agenda, and Germany is demanding that Parliament be given two seats at the table.

Whether Parliament can unite on such policy issues as employment is less clear. The Socialists have cooperated with the European People's Party in the past but appear less inclined to do so in the future, especially if Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia joins the Christian-Democratic bloc.

"The Socialist group are very unhappy working with people who are in alliance with fascists," Mrs. Green said, referring to Mr. Berlusconi's Italian partners, the right-wing National Alliance.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl right, waiting his turn to vote Sunday in his hometown, Oggersheim, Germany, for the European Parliament.

## VOTE: Wide Protest Against Unpopular Governments

Continued from Page 1

get about 14.5 percent of the vote in linguistically divided Brussels.

Ireland's main coalition government party, Fianna Fail, looked set to net seven of Ireland's 15 seats. Fine Gael, the largest opposition group, was set to take four or five seats, with the Green Party taking one.

In the Netherlands, the Christian Democrats were likely to win about 31 percent of the vote, and 10 of the 25 seats, according to a preliminary

report from the state election board.

The governing Socialist Party of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu in Greece appeared to be comfortably ahead of the conservative New Democracy party, with about 38 to 40 percent of the vote and 10 of the 25 Greek seats. But this was down from the 46.8 percent of the vote that the Socialists scored in national elections in October.

In Luxembourg, results in national elections pointed to a corresponding victory of the governing Social Christian Party in the European poll.

In Britain, Prime Minister John Major was expected to suffer one of the worst political defeats in memory after the governing Conservatives

lost in five by-elections on Thursday. Polls indicated that the Conservatives, who had 22 seats in the last Parliament, would do well to get double figures.

European Socialists, the largest political group in the old Parliament, predicted they would make small gains in the new assembly, which has 567 seats instead of 318 to accommodate the entry of former East Germany into the European Union.

The Socialists estimated they would have 203 to 212 seats com-

## Germans Mark Wrong Ballots

Reuters

**BONN** — About 268 residents of the Eastern German town of Ausleben voted in vain on Sunday in a local council poll being held together with the European Parliament election, German radio reported.

The voters put their marks on ballot papers that had arrived in a package wrongly addressed and intended for another town, local electoral authorities said.

New ballots were brought in two hours after the start of polling, but officials said there was no way of allowing those who had used the wrong ballots to vote again.

## AUSTRIA: 66% 'Yes' to EU

Continued from Page 1

chose a new European Parliament.

It may encourage Swedes, Norwegians and Finns, who vote on membership later this year, and help open up membership possibilities in future years for the former East Bloc.

In Brussels, the European Commission welcomed Austria's vote and said it was a good sign for the three other candidates.

"We are delighted. Not only delighted, we are very much encouraged by the positive signal from Austria," said Hans Van Den Broek, the commissioner who conducted negotiations with Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

"After today I have the feeling that Europe has become even more European," the former Dutch foreign minister added.

His fellow commissioner, Karel van Miert, of Belgium, said the size of the vote was particularly good news.

"I think it's an excellent sign because it went far beyond what was expected," he said. "It will be a positive signal as two thirds of the population gave a clear sign."

(AP, Reuters)

## WORKERS: Zhirinovsky Fades

Continued from Page 1

outside inveighing against the established order.

For a time, his strategy seemed to be succeeding. But if the workers in Togliatti are any judge, it is working no more.

"I voted for Zhirinovsky myself, I'll tell you frankly," said Andrei Kashirin, 28, a power supply specialist at the auto plant. "Not because I was infected with his ideas or because he talks tough with the West, but because he is courageous, and I like that very much."

"But now, whether he is making a fool of himself or there are certain forces behind him, we don't know. But the fact is he's done nothing for us."

Indeed, in conversations outside the factory gates with workers young and old, male and female, blue collar and professional, only one man could be found who said he would vote again for Mr. Zhirinovsky. Not a single woman had anything kind to say about him, and several called him a "fascist" and a "Hitler."

As for those who voted for other parties in December, or did not vote at all, their attitudes toward Mr. Zhirinovsky had only hardened.

"He's a blabbermouth," said Yakov Saiganov, a 56-year-old repairman who did not vote. "I've never heard a single worthwhile word from him."

On election day last Dec. 12, Mr. Zhirinovsky's Liberal Democratic Party received 22.8 percent of the vote in Togliatti in a crowded field of 13 parties — precisely the figure it received nationwide.

Today, an irony of Mr. Zhirinovsky's apparent falling fortunes here is that he is being undercut by the very forces that gave rise to his popularity in the first place: Russians' poor political education, and television.

Many former Zhirinovsky supporters said they had changed their

## LISTEN: Give Us Your Ear

Continued from Page 1

tain Harold A. Williams, director of undersea surveillance at the navy's Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, said in an interview. "But personally, I think it would not be a very wise long-term decision to let the system go adrift."

A few federal officials are trying to find a remedy that would pool money from various agencies to save much of the system for scientific studies and as a reserve weapon in case East-West hostilities are ever renewed. But two years of informal talks have produced little.

The Defense and Commerce Departments are to begin a study in July to identify ways of sharing costs, and Vice President Al Gore's said to have shown some interest in trying to keep the system alive.

The navy is obviously in a terrible bind and needs to save, said Walter Munk, an oceanographer at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, which is measuring ocean temperatures with Sossus. "But I think it would be a mistake to precipitously close the arrays down, if only because of the chance of a political change in Russia."

Though Sossus is under siege, other treasures of technology from the Cold War have successfully found civilian roles in addition to military duties.

Early-warning satellites have spied on meteor blasts in the atmosphere, submarines have dived for civilian scientists and nuclear-weapon labs have aided whole industries, including automobile makers looking for new batteries for electric cars.

For decades, the Sossus system was so secret the government refused to acknowledge its existence.

In 1963, Sossus data helped rule out sabotage or foul play in the sinking of the *Thresher*, an advanced U.S. submarine that sank off Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Close examination of recordings of underwater sounds revealed only the sickening thud of an explosion, not the sharp report of an explosion.

In great secrecy, Sossus tracked a submerged Soviet submarine in 1968 as it shattered all previous speed estimates for its class by chasing the aircraft carrier *Enterprise* across the Pacific.

At the Cold War's end, the navy began to share the elaborate system with civilian researchers. In 1991, federal scientists in Newport, Oregon, began to use Sossus to listen to sea quakes, quickly detecting thousands of them.

In 1992, the navy, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Coast Guard used Sossus to track fishing vessels in the Pacific, to explore possible enforcement of international bans on drift-net fishing.

From 1992 to 1993, biologists used Sossus to track the migrations of whales, including a single blue whale as it swam southward from Cape Cod to Bermuda, a trek of 1,700 miles (2,800 kilometers).

A planned test, to be run by Scripps in California, would measure the temperature of the ocean. The goal is to send sounds from underwater speakers across the Pacific at least once a day every day for two years. Since sound travels faster in warm water than cold, the test should detect changes in the sound's speed that would reveal temperature shifts as subtle as one-hundredth of a degree Fahrenheit.

## Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, 92, Dies

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, the charismatic who built the Lubavitcher sect into a major force in Judaism, died Sunday. He was 92 years old.

Rabbi Schneerson, whose most fervent followers believed he would be revealed as the Messiah, was the seventh in a dynastic line of Lubavitcher rabbis, or grand rabbis, dating to 18th century Russia. He was childless and left no designated successor.

He had suffered a stroke in March 1992 and another March 10. He died as a result of the second stroke, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Rabbi Schneerson was the first Lubavitcher rebbe to receive a secular education. Under his leadership, the sect became the most outward-looking of the Hasidic groups, constructing giant Hasidic memorials in public places, proselytizing among less-pious Jews and televising his speeches by satellite.

As a result, the Lubavitchers became the most influential Hasidic group. The sect has more than 1,000 education and cultural centers around the globe. Estimates of the number of followers vary widely, ranging from the tens of thousands to a million or more.

Within the sect, Rabbi Schneerson was regarded with awe. Follow-

ers consulted him on whom to marry, what career to pursue, where to live. He steadfastly insisted that the arrival of the Messiah was near. He never said so himself, but some believed he himself would be revealed as the Messiah.

He was the author of numerous volumes of commentary and was fluent in 10 languages. When he spoke — often for six hours at a time — his speeches were broadcast to Lubavitchers around the world and every word was published.

Rabbi Schneerson himself never visited Israel — in fact, he never left New York after 1947 — but his followers there built at his headquarters an exact replica of the headquarters in Brooklyn.

His Orthodox views and opposition to a land-for-peace deal influenced Israeli politics.

Lubavitchers lobbied heavily in 1988 for limits on the granting of Israeli citizenship to gentiles who were converted to Judaism by non-Orthodox rabbis. Other Jewish leaders criticized Rabbi Schneerson for this stance.

He was born April 18, 1902, in the Ukrainian city of Nikolaea, son of a rabbi and a great-grandson of the third Lubavitcher rebbe. He was a prodigy, exhausting the knowledge of a series of tutors.

At age 21, he met the sixth Lubavitcher rebbe, Rabbi Joseph Isaac Schneersohn, a distant relative. In 1929, he married the rebbe's daughter Chaya Moussa. But he also took an almost unprecedented step into the secular world, studying engineering at the University of Berlin and the Sorbonne in Paris.

As the Germans engulfed Europe, Rabbi Schneerson immigrated to the United States in 1941. His father-in-law had immigrated the year before.

Rabbi Schneerson was appointed head of the sect's executive committee, overseeing its educational,

welfare and publishing arms. In 1950, his father-in-law died, and Rabbi Schneerson succeeded him early the following year.

**Edward Kienholz, 65, Dies, Individualistic U.S. Sculptor**

Edward Kienholz, 65, whose elaborate, often macabre sculptural tableaux were savage indictments of American life, died on Friday at the Bonner General Hospital, in Hope, Idaho. He had homes and studios in Hope as well as in Berlin and Houston. The cause was heart failure, said a friend.

Mr. Kienholz was a member of a talented generation that emerged in the late 1950s in the wake of Abstract Expressionism, gradually forsaking painting in favor of sculpture. His contemporaries in time, if not sensibility, included Claes Oldenburg, Donald Judd, Dan Flavin, and Robert Rauschenberg. While these artists were part of the relatively cool Pop or Minimalist art movements, Mr. Kienholz, who first established his career in Los Angeles, remained largely a stylistic loner drawn to heated subjects.

His work combined elements of Surrealism, Expressionism, Pop, and the technique of assemblage, which he expanded to a theatrical, walk-in scale. The basic unit of his art was the found object.

C. William Marshall, 75, an American actor and producer whose four wives included the dancer Ginger Rogers and the actress Michele Morgan, died Wednesday, his family announced Saturday in Paris. The place and cause of death were not announced.

Herbert Anderson, 77, a movie and stage actor who was best known as the wisht father of television's "Dennis the Menace," died Saturday in Palm Springs, California. He had suffered a stroke about two months ago.

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## Rwanda's Rebels Shell Kigali As Government Seeks Safety

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — Fierce fighting between soldiers and rebels raged on Sunday in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, and the interim government retreated into the Hutu tribal heartland, United Nations officials said.

The Rwanda Patriotic Front "is heavily bombarding the center of the city, and four bombs landed near the Red Cross hospital," said the military spokesman of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, Major Jean-Guy Plante.

Fighting broke out before dawn and died down a few hours later, but the rebel mortar of government districts went on.

Most members of the rump government established after President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed in a rocket attack on his plane on

April 6 fled their seat in an old school in Gitarama as rebels advanced last week.

The self-declared president, Theodore Sindikubwabo, and several of his ministers went to the Lake Kivu village of Kibuye and then made their way to Gisenyi in the northwest, UN officials said.

"The president and some ministers went about three or four days ago and we were told they would be there for a week," Major Plante said.

But with the rebels front controlling more than half of Rwanda, it was unclear where Mr. Sindikubwabo's interim government would go.

The Hutu-led army and mostly Tutsi rebels have not made much progress on the battlefield or at the negotiating table.

The government forces are well entrenched in the city center and have stopped the advances of the rebels surrounded the capital.

The two factions are set to meet again Monday at the UN compound in Kigali. (Reuters, AP)

### U.S. Position Protested

Thomas W. Lippman of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Human-rights groups and some

members of Congress have protested the Clinton administration's statement last week that although "acts of genocide" had occurred in Rwanda, not all killings there could be described as genocide.

The statement deliberately stopped short of saying that the tribal slaughter in Rwanda was itself genocide, a declaration that would require U.S. and other foreign intervention under a 1948 international convention.

The rights groups urged the United States to honor its obligation and act against leaders in Rwanda of the majority Hutu tribe, which has been accused of carrying out most of the killings.

The 1948 convention banning genocide, which the United States signed only in 1989, bars "acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group" by violence. Signers are obliged to "prevent and punish" such acts.

A State Department spokeswoman, Christine Shelby, said last Friday, "Based on the evidence we have seen from observations on the ground, we have every reason to believe that acts of genocide have occurred in Rwanda."

But as a legal matter under the convention, she said, "clearly not all of the killings that have taken place in Rwanda are killings to which you might apply that label."



A militiaman of the government forces carrying a wounded comrade to the Kigali Red Cross hospital during the weekend fighting.

## Nigeria's Political Rift Widens

### Manhunt On for Putative Winner of '93 Vote

Agence France Presse

LAGOS — Nigeria's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, vowed Sunday to steer his nation toward democracy while crushing dissenters, a day after his arch foe, Moshood K. O. Abiola, proclaimed a rival government.

Speaking on television and radio, General Abacha pledged his "determination" to establish a durable democracy in Nigeria.

His address came on the first anniversary of a presidential election — subsequently voided — that Mr. Abiola, a Muslim millionaire, was widely believed to have won.

Late Saturday, Mr. Abiola, who apparently escaped from house arrest earlier in the day, declared himself president, army chief and head of government.

Calling on General Abacha and his administration to resign, Mr. Abiola declared before a crowd of nearly 3,000 at a clandestine meeting that a "new government of national unity is in power," adding that he was "president and commander in chief."

The Campaign for Democracy, a militant wing of the opposition movement, had asked the public to join a special mass Sunday afternoon at 2 at Marina Cathedral in Lagos to commemorate the poll anniversary.

It has called for a week of civil disobedience, starting Monday.

Mr. Abiola was in hiding Sunday after apparently evading policemen guarding his Lagos home. Authorities issued a reward for information leading to his arrest for trying to overthrow the government. They said that anyone with information on the whereabouts of Mr. Abiola would be eligible for a 60,000 naira (\$2,700) reward, national television reported.

During his broadcast address, which made no specific mention of Mr. Abiola or of recent events, General Abacha said his administration had the task of performing "a mission of national salvation."

"We have undertaken to lay a solid foundation for the growth of genuine democracy in our country," General Abacha said. "We are determined to accomplish this historic task."

He added that opponents of his regime "engaged in acts of confrontation" and "sabotage" must be prepared to face the "full force of the law of the land."

"Such acts," he said, "will be sternly punished."

National radio, citing a police statement, said Mr. Abiola's activities "include well laid-out plans"

to force the "overthrow of the federal military government."

The statement also asserted that Mr. Abiola was being helped by "a certain foreign mission in Lagos."

An Abiola aide said Sunday that the millionaire was in "perfect health" and was preparing a "program of action."

Most of the Nigerian press ignored Mr. Abiola's proclamation Sunday, referring only to the arrest warrant issued against him.

The presidential election on June 12, 1993, was annulled despite being declared free and fair by international observers, and General Abacha took power in November after a brief civilian administration.

### Bushes Begin Visit to Greece

Reuters

ATHENS — George Bush and his wife, Barbara, arrived in Greece on Sunday on a private visit, officials said. They said the former president was the guest of the shipping tycoon John Latsis and would go on a cruise of the Greek islands aboard his private yacht.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most remarkable stretch drives in serious competition occurred in May in the Cavendish Teams. The foursome of Rita Shugart, Bob Goldman, David Berkowitz and Larry Cohen, scored 87 out of a possible 90 victory points, enough to carry them to victory.

The diagramed deal from the event pinpoints a weakness in the Multi Two Diamonds, a device popular in Europe. Over East's two diamonds, showing a weak two-bid in one of the major suits, Shugart as South was able to overcall two hearts. She arrived in game, and received the lead of the spade queen.

This rode to her king, and she drew trumps to three rounds, ending in dummy. A diamond to the king lost to the ace, and West led his remaining spade. South ruffed the third round of spades and took two diamond winners, ending in dummy.

A club in the eight now settled the issue, since East held the crucial nine spot. As it happens, an earlier club play would have succeeded, but South's strip play in diamonds would have been necessary if West had held both king and queen of clubs. He would then have been endplayed.

In the replay, Cohen as East opened two spades, a normal weak two-bid. This made a heart overcall much less attractive, and South doubled. This might well have led to the same heart contract, but North-South were using the double to show a strong balanced hand, suggesting a penalty. North therefore passed, and the contract could not be beaten.

The defense took two club tricks and one trick in each of the other suits, so the Shugart team gained 13 imps en route to victory.

NORTH			
♠ 10 4			
♥ A Q J 10			
♦ 8 3			
♣ 3 2			
EAST (D)			
♠ A 10 8 7 5 3			
♥ 6 2			
♦ A 10 8 5			
♣ K 5 3			
SOUTH			
♠ 2			
♥ K 5 4 2			
♦ K Q 4			
♣ A 10 8			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
East 2♠ South 2♥ West 3♥ North 3♥  
East 2♠ South 2♥ West 3♥ North 3♥  
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade queen.

## THE ROOSEVELTS:

### An American Saga

By Peter Collier with David Horowitz. 542 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

IN the subtitle of "The Roosevelts: An American Dynasty," their first collaborative venture in family history, Peter Collier and David Horowitz announced the breadth and depth of their biographical interest. When they moved on to the Kennedys, they called their story "An American Drama"; the Fords became "An American Epic"; now they offer us the Roosevelts as "An American Saga." But no matter what noun they choose, the preoccupation with dynasties remains constant.

In "The Roosevelts: An American Saga" there is to be sure one change of note. The book is written by Collier "with" Horowitz rather than by Collier "and" Horowitz. Why this is so is not explained; Collier says only, in his "Author's Note," that "I am appreciative to

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Tom Price, deputy head of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Sofia, has been reading several books by Harry Crews and is currently engrossed in "The Knockout Artist."

"He is the Faulkner of our generation and he manages to capture an authentic version of the rural South. I am enjoying this book as much as the others by Crews that I have read."

(Michael Kallenback, IHT)



my good old friend David Horowitz for his help in rounding up some of the material in the first stages of this book." But though this slight alteration may be a matter of interest to purveyors of publishing gossip, it has had no apparent effect on the end results. The Roosevelts is as deftly organized, smoothly written and psychologically penetrating as any of its predecessors.

Writing about the Roosevelt family is if anything even more challenging than writing about the

Rockefellers, Kennedys or Fords because there is not one family but two: the Oyster Bay branch that produced Theodore and the Hyde Park branch that produced Franklin. All members of both branches are Roosevelts, but in important respects the branches are dissimilar, in some ways starkly so. Drawing their inspiration from the ebullient Teddy, the Oyster Bay Roosevelts tend to be outgoing, somewhat eccentric, old-fashioned and intensely familial. By contrast

the Hyde Park Roosevelts tend to be detached, somewhat formal, forward-looking and individualistic.

These are generalizations and thus subject to argument, but they broadly describe the two families as Collier persuasively portrays them.

If the book has a bias, it is in favor of the Oyster Bay branch, and if the book has a hero it is Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who lost out to Franklin in the familial wars of succession yet crowned his life with service in World War II of a genuinely heroic nature. But whatever favoritism Collier may feel toward the Long Island Roosevelts, it does not blind him to virtues or faults on either side. Indeed "The Roosevelts" comes closer to being a genuinely sympathetic portrait of its subject than any of its three predecessors.

Probably this is because the Roosevelts on both sides have always been more interested in influence and power than in money. They are well-off by the standards to which most Americans are accustomed, but they are scarcely rich, and their occasional forays into the realm of greed have been marked more by ineptitude than by avarice. The get-

ting and multiplying of money is an interesting subject but also a dirty one; by contrast the impulse to alter the course of human affairs is not merely interesting but also ennobling, even when — no, especially when — those motivated by it are themselves imperfect.

Both Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt sought power, but they also sought to do good, or to do good as they understood it. Teddy could be blunt, overbearing, exasperating, self-cantering; Franklin could be underhanded, conspiratorial, devious, disloyal. Each man had flaws as large as the man himself, but neither was merely acquisitive; if anything, neither seems to have given any more thought to money than was absolutely necessary.

Collier's thesis is that the families became "warring factions" that were drawn into "a family civil war with almost Homeric overtones that would dominate and define American politics for a generation." There's an element of overstatement in that, if not of overdramatization, but in essence it is accurate. Collier argues that the coming of the Depression was seen

by Hyde Park as "the birth pains for a new order that would require new leaders" while Oyster Bay saw it as "a world configuring itself into new and ominous shapes."

Collier outlines the history of the Roosevelts with precisely the qualities readers came to expect of his collaborations with Horowitz. He has a fine eye for the telling anecdote — not surprisingly, a number of these involve Alice Roosevelt — and a gift for bringing large matters into close focus; he is especially good on the contrast between the intimate, happy (familial) life enjoyed by Teddy's children and the painful "state of cognitive dissonance" inhabited by the children of Franklin and Eleanor, whose failures as a mother he chronicles in merciless detail. He is especially good at telling the stories of all of these children who sought to make lives of their own away from the long shadows cast by their famous parents, in the process showing how the Roosevelt dynasty would have been necessary to disappear from the public eye.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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Mexico ▲	95-800-877-8000
Monaco ▲	1940087
Netherlands ▲	064022-9119
Netherlands Antilles ▲	001-800-745-1111
Nicaragua ▲	161
Norway ▲	800-19-877
Paraguay ▲	115
Peru ▲	080-12-800
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Portugal ▲	05017-1-877
Puerto Rico ▲	1-800-877-8000
Romania ▲	01-800-0877
Russia ▲	8-095-155-6133
Russia (Moscow) ▲	155-6133
San Marino ▲	172-1877
Saudi Arabia ▲	1800-15
South Africa ▲	0-900-99-0001
Spain ▲	900-99-0013
St. Lucia ▲	187
St. Vincent ▲	1-800-377-7488
Sweden ▲	020-709-011
Switzerland ▲	155-9777
Trinidad & Tobago ▲	23
Turkey ▲	00800-1-477
United Arab Emirates ▲	800-131
United Kingdom (Manx) ▲	0500-890-877
United Kingdom (BT) ▲	0800-89-0877
United Kingdom ▲	0500-800-800
U.S.A. ▲	1-800-877-8000
U.S. Virgin Islands ▲	00041
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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Sovereignty and Trade

While the collisions between trade laws and environmental laws are sometimes real, they are manageable — both legally and politically. The new World Trade Organization is not going to subvert American sovereignty or nullify American environmental policy. The House Ways and Means Committee wisely invited Representative Newt Gingrich, the Republican whip, into its hearing on Friday at which the administration trade representative, Mickey Kantor, was testifying. Mr. Gingrich raised the sovereignty issue some time ago, and the colloquy between them served very usefully to refine the debate.

The WTO will come into existence next year, but U.S. participation depends on enactment of the trade bill. Mr. Gingrich wanted assurance that the WTO would not be able to expand its jurisdiction in the future without congressional assent. Mr. Kantor said that he would support language to prevent that. Mr. Gingrich is uneasy about Vice President Al Gore's suggestion that the WTO, once established, will begin to take an interest in not only environmental but also labor standards, neither of which is included in its present statute.

While sovereignty will remain undamaged, it is quite true that, as Mr. Gingrich said, the new trade agreement will tighten some of the constraints on the United States. That is in the nature of any agreement: one country commits itself not to do certain things in return for assurance that other countries will follow the same rule. First there was the dolphin case, and now there is the car case.

To the outrage of many environmental or-

ganizations, two trade tribunals have now found that the United States violates present trade agreements by banning foreign tuna caught with drift nets. The purpose of the ban is to protect dolphins, but the agreements disapprove of using production methods as criteria for imports. The purpose is to prevent protectionism in, say, Europe from banning American beef or soybeans because of the way they are produced. The right solution to the dolphin case, already in progress, is an international treaty outlawing drift nets.

The car case is different. It involves the fuel efficiency rules, which were written deliberately to help American manufacturers of big cars and to hurt their foreign competitors. The United States will probably lose this one. It can then either pay compensation to Europe or, better, change the law to make it neutral in its impact on foreign and domestic cars. Why should the government have to do that? To prevent other countries from doing the same thing, on a bigger scale, to American exports in their markets.

The United States exports nearly half a trillion dollars' worth of goods a year, more than any other country, and it is counting on increased exports to lift American employment and incomes through this decade. That is why it needs the WTO and the broad new trade agreement that it would administer. Mr. Kantor never tires (fortunately) of reminding Congress that the United States brings more trade complaints than any other country, and wins four out of five.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Spotlight on Indonesia

Credit President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines with blunt honesty in explaining why he bowed to Indonesian pressure and censored a conference in Manila on East Timor. "What was at stake here?" Mr. Ramos remarked to reporters. "Some 15 billion pesos (\$700 million) worth of investments, projects, enterprises and agreed partnerships or consortiums." For that consideration, the Philippine government prohibited foreigners from taking part in the Manila meeting, barring Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, and deposing the Irish Nobel peace laureate Mairead Maguire. This mess of potage has apparently satisfied the Suharto regime in Jakarta, which wishes that everybody would forget its lawless grab in 1975 of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

As many as 300,000 people there have perished since Indonesia's seizure and annexation. One can fault Mr. Ramos for yielding to Indonesia's economic threats, but the greater blame and the larger guilt lie with Manila's powerful

and bullying neighbor. Still, there is a consolation. Indonesia's use of a 15-billion-peso club to stifle free speech in a neighboring democracy has stirred an uproar elsewhere in Asia. Instead of rendering East Timor less visible, Indonesian diplomacy has achieved the reverse, riveting attention on Jakarta's past reluctance to permit unimpeded access by humanitarian and human rights groups to a people it characterizes as content and submissive.

The reality was expressed in a message to Manila from the absent Mrs. Mitterrand, cursing Indonesia's military regime for relying on "terror, prohibition, gagging" and avoiding good-faith negotiations.

More may be known about East Timor in July, when it will be visited by a United Nations special reporter on human rights. In trying to manage the news in Manila, Indonesia has only quickened the world's curiosity about what it seems to be hiding.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Finally a Haiti Policy

After months of ineffective fumbling and a brief, misguided lurch toward the heavy use of military force, the Clinton administration finally seems headed in the right direction on Haiti. The two new sanctions announced on Friday — banning commercial airline flights and large private financial transactions — are modest in themselves, but Washington expects other countries to reinforce these U.S. measures with their own travel and financial restrictions. Furthermore, the measures come in the wake of recently strengthened United Nations sanctions and a belated crackdown on the large flows of contraband goods reaching Haiti through the Dominican Republic.

These moves reflect the sharp shift in policy since former Representative William Gray replaced Lawrence Pazzullo last month as the president's top Haiti adviser. Sanctions will not topple Haiti's tough-minded generals, but a consistent show of U.S. seriousness just might.

Washington has not entirely ruled out force, nor should it; Haiti's rulers should not be held immune from military pressure. But invasion talk has now moved off the immediate agenda. It would be far better for Haiti and the United

States if the elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide could be returned to power without the help of foreign troops.

Military intervention tempts some Americans because the ruling generals can count on no more than a few thousand military and paramilitary loyalists and have scant civilian support. But invasions can solve only military problems, not political ones. This time there can be no question of U.S. occupiers staying in Haiti for 19 years, as they did starting in 1915. Even an operation with limited aims, like organizing elections and training a new army, could lead to situations in which foreign soldiers would be responsible for restraining crowds intent on "necklacings" with flaming car tires and other forms of murderous revenge-taking. Once the generals have left and Father Aristide has been restored, Haiti's political future must remain exclusively in Haitian hands.

Thanks to a more aggressive U.S. diplomatic strategy and a more humane approach to refugees, removing those generals without outside military intervention has now become a realistic possibility.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## American Third World

The "Lessons Without Borders" program launched by Vice President Al Gore in Baltimore last week is supposed to be a winning proposition for all. The idea, generated by the U.S. Agency for International Development, is to bring to America's poor communities some of the lessons AID has learned while operating programs in the developing world. Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke volunteered his city to be AID's opening act. His reasons for doing so were candid and telling about America today.

"It is an unfortunate fact of life," said Mayor Schmoke, "that we have in certain parts of our city health problems, housing problems, that resemble those in Third World countries." Those words could have been spoken by any big-city mayor in America.

The similarities in the developing world and American inner cities and rural communities are horrifying. There are poor neighborhoods with infant mortality rates that rank right up there with countries where American aid workers are being sent. Americans think of children who die from diarrhea as being found only in countries like Bangladesh or Burkina Faso. In

America's inner cities and in rural communities, however, hundreds of children are dying or being hospitalized each year from this disease. Mr. Gore noted that only 39 percent of inner-city children were immunized against measles in 1990. Stacked up against Egypt, where AID reports a 90 percent immunization rate, or India's 80 percent or the 88 percent rate in the Philippines. The sad fact is that some of what ails the most devastated countries on earth also ails poor communities in America: illiteracy, poor nutrition, little or no prenatal care, disease, joblessness, ultimately hopelessness.

AID cannot be expected to solve problems on American soil; the law prevents that. But perhaps the agency, taking a page from the developing world, can lend a helping hand by advising hard-pressed U.S. communities how they can use techniques from the Third World to address their problems. After decades of work abroad, AID has learned many lessons. This experiment can usefully teach Americans another lesson: images of Third World deprivation are universal.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



After Somalia and Bosnia, General Butros Ghali leads his victorious UN troops in the relief of Rwanda.

## Being Multilateral Means Not Being So Unilateral

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton has set out to build international coalitions to punish and deter rogue leaders in Haiti and North Korea through sanctions and perhaps the use of force, but the coalitions are not jelling firmly. Other countries hesitate before taking risks on behalf of President Clinton's America.

The misgivings have much to do with specific problems that the neighbors of Haiti and North Korea would have in marching in lockstep with the United States if these confrontations slip into hostilities.

Some of the hesitation, however, has to do with the style and substance of foreign policy as practiced by the Clinton administration. The president's bid for international help is undercut by his penchant for letting domestic factors interfere with his conduct of foreign policy.

This has led other countries to conclude that American self-interest has become the sole driving force in American foreign policy. Without a clearer commitment to international obligations and cooperation in coalition building, the United States is not in a strong position to ask others to bear new burdens, diplomats say.

Their apprehension is strength-

ened by the defensive rhetoric that Mr. Clinton's foreign policy spokesmen have used in recent months to emphasize that U.S. resources will be used abroad only when it is clearly in American interests, with the word "American" repeatedly underlined.

That rhetoric is a reaction to the debacle in Somalia, where the administration was caught without a political goal or definition of interests commensurate with the military losses.

As a candidate and at the start of his term, Mr. Clinton put a high and urgent priority on lightening America's foreign burden. He vowed to get other nations to do more to protect international stability and promote justice abroad, and to provide leadership for a more assertive multilateralism. But that effort has stalled.

My point here is not that the president has pursued the wrong policy on North Korea, as many Republicans and some commentators argue. On the whole, the patient Clinton policy in dealing with Pyongyang has been right. It does not differ from what the Bush administration tried to do. Patience has been pursued for pure purpose. Only by showing that it had

given Kim Il Sung every chance to remain within the Nonproliferation Treaty and to permit international inspection of nuclear facilities could Mr. Clinton reassure the public and political leadership of South Korea and Japan that America was not provoking a showdown with Mr. Kim.

Mr. Clinton's tactics have kept Seoul in step with Washington. But in Tokyo there is confusion about whether Japan will go along with American plans for sanctions that include a clear and sharp cutoff of funds sent to North Korea by Koreans working in Japan. Japanese officials worry that the Diet may not authorize such a step, because of Mr. Kim's threats of war against Japan.

Before agreeing to block fund transfers to North Korea, Japan wants to issue more warnings to Mr. Kim. Tokyo, afraid of retaliation, puts its self-interest first before its international duties in this case — just as Tokyo sees Washington doing on trade and other issues.

And I cannot say that the administration's policy on Haiti is wrong, since it has pursued every conceivable policy in succession and at times

simultaneously, as Mr. Clinton has sought to balance conflicting domestic political pressures and the foreign policy implications of the Haitian crisis. This constant shifting is part of the reason why Canada and other Western Hemisphere nations have misgivings about signing up for a multilateral military intervention led or supported by the United States.

Canadian politicians have contrasted America's lack of interest in emergency action to stop the mass killings in Rwanda and its importuning of others to help in Haiti, where daily violence, while disturbing, is much less widespread. Canada, which has played a major role in development aid in Rwanda, has offered to send peace-keeping troops to stop the massacre.

France has hinted to Washington that America's refusal thus far to put ground troops into Bosnia makes French cooperation on military intervention in Haiti less likely.

The chiefs of the relentless focus on U.S. domestic matters and on U.S. interests abroad could come home to roost in Haiti and North Korea. When asking others to be better world citizens, the United States has to set the example.

The Washington Post.

## Don't Bet the Store on CIA Psychobabble From Afar

By Thomas Omestad

WASHINGTON — As the Korean nuclear crisis deepens, the Central Intelligence Agency is trying to probe the minds of North Korea's leaders. If it can cut through the propaganda about President Kim Il Sung and his son Kim Jong Il and construct accurate psychological profiles, it will perform an invaluable service.

Don't bet on it. The CIA's record on profiles appears to be poor. When there is a risk of war, flawed profiles could lead to deadly miscalculation.

If the CIA's studies of the Kims reflect the ineptness seen in its profile of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President Bill Clinton would do well to ignore them. The portrayal of the exiled Haitian president came closer to character assassination than character analysis.

In a closed-door Capitol Hill briefing in October, the CIA alleged that Father Aristide suffered from a history of severe mental illness and had received psychiatric treatment at a Montreal hospital in 1980. It later came out that the CIA had depended on the very generals who ousted Father Aristide for much of its information about him, and that he had not been hospitalized in Canada.

Had the CIA bothered to check its facts? It "made no effort whatsoever to interview people who had been meeting Aristide over the past couple

of years," Samuel Lewis, who was then head of policy planning at the State Department, said to me in an interview. CIA officials "have an established opinion about him, and I guess they feel they don't need to prove it." There was an unexpected benefit, though. The wall of secrecy protecting this arcane field began to fall.

For decades, CIA psychiatrists have quietly toiled on studies of what makes foreign leaders tick. Unlike clinical psychiatrists, the profilers cannot put their subjects on the couch. They seek to psychoanalyze from afar, blending political science with psychology in a hybrid science, or art. They review a leader's writings and remarks, and rely heavily on such secondhand sources as accounts of a leader's life and interviews with people who have met him.

The profiles occupy a privileged place in U.S. intelligence. They land on the desks of the president, his national security adviser and the secretaries of state and defense. Presidents routinely review them before meeting with foreign leaders.

Jimmy Carter became a fan after reading profiles of Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat before the Camp David peace talks. Ronald Reagan watched profiles in the form of videos,

former secretary of state, describes meeting a Soviet prime minister, Nikolai Tikhonov. "My CIA briefing paper on him described an old, doddering man... In came a bouncy, lively individual, fully prepared to debate me energetically. I was amazed and startled; so much for our 'intelligence.'"

Many officials complain that the profiles are so loaded with caveats and rife with psychobabble as to be useless. Former Bush administration aides say the CIA profile of Saddam Hussein offered little help in predicting his moves in the Gulf crisis.

Even those who praise particular profiles tend to be deeply skeptical of them in general. "Trying to diagnose somebody from 5,000 miles away whom you've never seen does not fill me with confidence," said Robert Gates, a former CIA director.

That same ambivalence infuses the CIA today. A senior intelligence official who described himself as "somewhat mistrustful" of the profiles called profiling "one of the weak areas of analysis."

Why continue doing it? Even skeptics like Mr. Scowcroft contend that profiles "provide a comfort level" during crises. Policymakers desperately want to understand what kinds of adversaries they are facing.

Since top officials continue to demand the profiles, they ought to demand that the CIA do them right. Greater openness — especially, more intensive review by outside regional specialists and psychologists — would root out some mistakes and help deter the agency from bowing to a rigid institutional view of certain leaders.

Policymakers should stop pushing the CIA to make bold predictions about foreign leaders when the necessary data are unavailable. Such pressures, in the case of the Kims, could lead profilers to guess irresponsibly how the North Koreans would react to sanctions.

The writer is associate editor of Foreign Policy. This column was adapted by The New York Times from the quarterly's summer issue.

## For China, A Korean Juggle

By Michael Yahuda

LONDON — There is little love lost between China and North Korea. Yet China remains the North's last protector, its main economic partner and the only barrier to the imposition of international sanctions. But as the North's dependence on China has increased so its confidence in its giant neighbor has been shaken.

The Soviet Union abandoned North Korea in 1990. Two years later, China undercut the position of the North by recognizing South Korea and compelling Pyongyang to join the United Nations alongside Seoul.

If Pyongyang considered that its interests were being sacrificed to the great-power and economic interests of Beijing, China in turn was not prepared to allow its principal foreign policy concerns to be subordinated to those of North Korea.

The problem for China is that although it does not want to see nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, it fears the possible collapse of the Communist regime in the North. If the former prospect raises the specter of nuclear arms spreading to Japan and other parts of Northeast Asia, possibly including Taiwan, the latter prospect threatens immediate destruction and turmoil with incalculable consequences in a region of primary importance to China.

Consequently, the Chinese have tried to put pressure on the North to abide by its commitments to allow proper inspections of nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency, while at the same time holding out against sanctions. Last week the president of China asserted his country's "unwavering policy" of further strengthening friendly relations with North Korea. But in the same week Beijing abstained from an IAEA resolution condemning the North and suspending technical aid because the North had denied access to the agency's inspectors.

Privately, Chinese sources claim that North Korea's progress in acquiring nuclear weapons has been exaggerated. Having helped in the training of scientists and technicians from the North, China believes that they have not yet reached the stage where they can convert their plutonium into effective atomic weapons. Accordingly, Beijing asserts that time for dealing with the North Korean nuclear problem is not as short as suggested by the United States.

China professes to see the North as a beleaguered regime anxious about its survival. Because of its rigid totalitarian rule and xenophobic nationalism, Pyongyang has resisted Chinese suggestions that it follow China's course in retaining Communist rule while carrying out economic reform and openness to the international economy. What is required in the Chinese view is patient diplomacy to assure the North that hope of the powers seek its destruction and that it has more to gain from cooperation than from defiance.

China has a well-known aversion to sanctions, seeing them as an instrument of Western and particularly U.S. intrusion. However, China also fears that the consequences of external pressure and isolation on the North have not been sufficiently well thought through.

The Northern regime might well survive a considerable deepening of the economic misery of its people while continuing to make progress on developing nuclear weapons. That could give rise to demands in America for tougher measures. The end result might be the one that China fears most: war in Korea and/or the collapse of the North.

The objective toward which Beijing is seeking to work is one that would encourage the North to carry out economic reforms, be recognized by the United States and Japan, and begin the process of gradual transformation while retaining Communist rule. China's problems are complicated by the fact that it has not been able to persuade the international community and the United States to be more patient.

China is averse to using its veto in the UN Security Council, as that would entail a wide range of diplomatic costs. However, it also fears that consequences of sanctions. Chinese diplomats will be very active in the days ahead in trying to avoid having to make such a stark and unpalatable choice.

The writer, a China specialist, is a reader in international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He contributed this column to the Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Nervous in Spain

MADRID — In anticipation of civil war in Morocco, and the consequent necessity for Spain to be prepared to assert her rights in that country, arrangements for reinforcing the army in Andalusia are being pressed forward with remarkable activity. Considerable alarm has been aroused here by the report that an international complication has been already created by an attack by tribesmen upon French subjects on their way to the coast from the interior of Morocco.

### 1919: Biting the Hand

COBLENZ — Good feeding after four years of privation seems to be having a dangerous effect on the Germans in the American bridgehead. They are forgetting that they are being treated with a consideration which they scarcely could have expected after the atrocities committed in Belgium and France. Hardly a day passes without reports of fights. In

Andemach last night, four Germans attempted to shove three doughboys off the sidewalk. In the scrap that followed, Private Burton was stabbed in the back, while a German sustained serious injuries when a doughboy used a horseshoe as a weapon.

### 1944: Aerial Offensive

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] — More than ten thousand Allied planes struck today [June 12] at airfields and communities in the 400-mile area from St. Nazaire, on the Bay of Biscay, to Lille, near the Belgian border of France. Strafing enemy reinforcements, cutting rail lines and bridges and blasting airfields, the great fleet of planes ran into the heaviest resistance offered by the Luftwaffe since the invasion. German fighters attacked in groups of twenty to fifty planes, but failed to interfere with the Allied unloading program on the beaches. The Allied offensive approached in strength the record of 12,500 sorties flown on D Day.



International Herald Tribune

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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F, RCS Nanterre B 732021126, Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
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## Protestant Violence Is Worrying Ireland

### Backlash to Peace Move Seen

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Guerrilla actions by Protestants from Northern Ireland operating in the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic have begun to worry the Irish government, senior officials say.

Life here is normal, with no evidence of increased police or army patrols. Citizens seem more concerned about the prospects of the soccer team in the World Cup than the unnerving but relatively minor sports of Protestant violence.

But the government of Prime Minister Albert Reynolds is said to be worried that the violence — which has killed one person, disrupted train service and damaged several businesses — might hamper its efforts to advance a settlement of the conflict in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland, where the Irish Republican Army is fighting to end British rule.

Mr. Reynolds has been striving for six months to persuade the IRA's political leaders to cease anti-British attacks in the north and enter peace talks.

He has urged Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, the IRA political arm, to accept the principles of the peace plan he announced in mid-December with Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

The plan, called the Downing Street Declaration, offers Mr. Adams a place at the negotiating table in exchange for a formal denunciation of IRA violence and a cessation of at least three months.

Mr. Adams has not responded, and although Mr. Reynolds has said that he expects a formal response in the next few weeks, some officials feel the sporadic Protestant violence could weaken support in Ireland for peace talks.

They feel that many Irish citizens might attribute the violence to the government's overtures to the IRA. One official said people were beginning to say of the Protestant attacks, "You brought this down on our heads."

Last month, Protestant guerrillas in Dublin tried to plant a bomb at a Sinn Féin fund-raising rally, killed a doorman and escaped.

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A Tajik border guard dismounting his donkey in Khorog. Border guards are being trained by Russian officers to patrol the Tajik-Afghan border, where fighting has taken place recently.

## Serbia Indicts a Serb for Crimes in Bosnia

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

SABAC, Yugoslavia — In the first case of its kind since the war in Bosnia began more than two years ago, the district court in this tranquil Serbian provincial town has indicted a Serb on war crimes charges, including killing 16 Muslims and slicing off another's ear.

The case is the first in which Serbs, not Muslims, have prosecuted a Serb, and its potential significance is considerable. Bombarded by the propaganda of state television and mesmerized by a mixture of history and myth portraying the Serbs as eternal victims, most people in Serbia have blinded themselves to the eviction and slaying of Muslim civilians in Bosnia.

Dusan Vuckovic, 31, a volunteer soldier, is accused of opening fire on a group of Muslim civilians on June 27 or 28, 1992, while they buddled in a cultural center that had been turned into a prison near the northeastern Bosnian town of Zvornik.

At the time, the indictment says, "a considerable number" of Muslims from the village of Divic had been detained in the center. The burst of fire from Mr. Vuckovic's Kalashnikov killed 16 civilians, and wounded 20 others, the Sabac prosecutor, Branislav Popovic, contends.

Mr. Vuckovic, a citizen of Serbia who joined a paramilitary group known as the Yellow Wasps at the start of the 1991 Croatian war, then moved out to Bosnia, is also accused of raping a Muslim woman in the Serbian town of Loznica in July 1992. He has been in jail in Sabac since November.

That he was a member of a volunteer paramilitary squad and that he came from Serbia, rather than Bosnia, is consistent with accounts of the onslaught regularly provided by Muslim survivors. Serbia has always tried to portray the war as an affair of the Bosnian Serbs.

Divic, once a picturesque village on the Drina River inhabited overwhelmingly by Muslims, is now a ruin that Bosnian Serbs have renamed Sveti Stefan, Zvornik, once home to victims were named in the indictment, that no autopsies were carried out, and that the alleged crimes did not take place in Serbia, which along with Montenegro forms what is left of Yugoslavia.

He also argued that none of the witnesses cited — two fellow members of the Yellow Wasps and a guard at the cultural center — had actually seen the shooting or the severance of a Muslim's ear.

"My client was fighting for the officially proclaimed Serbian cause in Bosnia, and if he killed people, it was in the name of that cause," Mr. Dordevic said. "Now he feels he is simply being used by the authorities."

In effect, the lawyer said, Mr. Vuckovic believes that the Serbian government of President Slobodan Milosevic is using the case for a twin purpose: To distance itself from war crimes in Bosnia by showing that such crimes will be punished in Serbia, and to preempt international war crimes trials that could target the political leaders found to be responsible for what happened.

Mr. Milosevic has been inching away from the wilder proponents of Serbian nationalism whom he once endorsed and armed.

A United Nations commission set up to collect evidence of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia recently handed its findings to a tribunal established in The Hague. The commission said that Serbian actions in the Prijedor region of northwestern Bosnia would probably be found in court to constitute "genocide," and that other areas, including Zvornik, revealed a similar pattern.

### Most Serbs have blinded themselves to the eviction and slaying of Muslim civilians in Bosnia.

more than 4,000 Muslims, has an Muslim residents today. The town's mosques have been leveled.

"This investigation was begun about six months ago, and to me it appears a fairly cut-and-dried case, unless the defendant's lawyer produces new evidence," said Vladimir Bajic, the judge who will preside at the trial, which is expected to start in September. "Of course the case has political repercussions, but I can assure you I have come under no political pressure."

But Dragoljub Dordevic, Mr. Vuckovic's lawyer, said the prosecution's case would never stand up in court. War crimes are unacceptable, he said, "but there have to be proofs, and here there are none."

He pointed to the facts that none of the

## Aid to Russia: 'Yawning Gap'

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's high-profile, big-dollar program of economic aid to Russia is "simply inadequate in its strategy, its intensity and its implementation," the House majority and minority leaders have complained in a memo to President Bill Clinton's foreign-policy advisers.

Representatives Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, and Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, said officials were following "business-as-usual" procedures in a slow-moving aid program, at a time when urgent action is needed to avert political catastrophe.

Accepting much of the criticism, the administration is searching for a "czar" who could begin to deliver on Mr. Clinton's commitment to help Russia's transition to democracy and a market economy. But the first two approaches about the job, Matthew F. McHugh and Stephen J. Solarz, both former New York Democratic representatives, turned it down.

After visiting Russia in April, Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Michel concluded that "there remains a yawning gap between America's good intentions and the actual performance of our assistance programs."

In a strongly worded memo to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and the White House national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, they said that "a strong sense of urgency — of potential international crisis and of our immediate obligation to avert such a crisis — is conspicuously absent in the delivery of our assistance to Russia" despite the Clinton team's repeated statements that the program is one of the administration's highest priorities.

The two House leaders said the program was "strikingly insufficient" and "at best embarrassing and at worst destructive."

They urged the appointment of a politically powerful, high-profile coordinator who could cut red tape and get quick results.

## Sweden Is Stunned by Mass Killing

### 7 Die as Disgruntled Soldier Turns His Rifle on Revelers

STOCKHOLM — The soldier accused of having carried out one of the worst massacres in Sweden's history had been thrown out of a restaurant for bothering women he later killed, witnesses said Sunday.

The 24-year-old second lieutenant, an army shooting instructor, went back to his base after being ejected from the bar in Falun, 240 kilometers (140 miles) northwest of Stockholm, put on his uniform and used his AK-5 automatic rifle to kill seven people Sunday, the police said.

The police tracked the assailant for an hour. In a brief gunfight, he was shot in the hip and stomach. His condition Sunday was described as stable.

The gunman intercepted the six women, ranging in age between 19 and 29, as they left a wooded park on their way home at about 2:30 A.M. Saturday.

He opened fire, killing four. One died later and the sixth woman survived with serious wounds, the police said. He then turned his weapon on a man in a car and a man on a bike. Both were killed.

A police spokesman said the soldier is charged with murder and attempted murder. The police would not name him, although they said he had admitted the killings.

The killing of seven people was the worst death toll in Sweden this century.

Fredrik Skaring, a soldier from the same base, was one of the first on the spot. "At first I thought it was some kind of absurd joke," he said. "It was like something out of a horror movie."

The group of women were also based at the Falun military camp. They had been attending a week-

## North's Forces Close In On South Yemen Port

MEIFA-HAGR, Yemen — Northern forces have closed in on Mukalla, a key southern port, after tightening their hold on the Indian Ocean coast that separates that city from the south's secessionist capital, Aden.

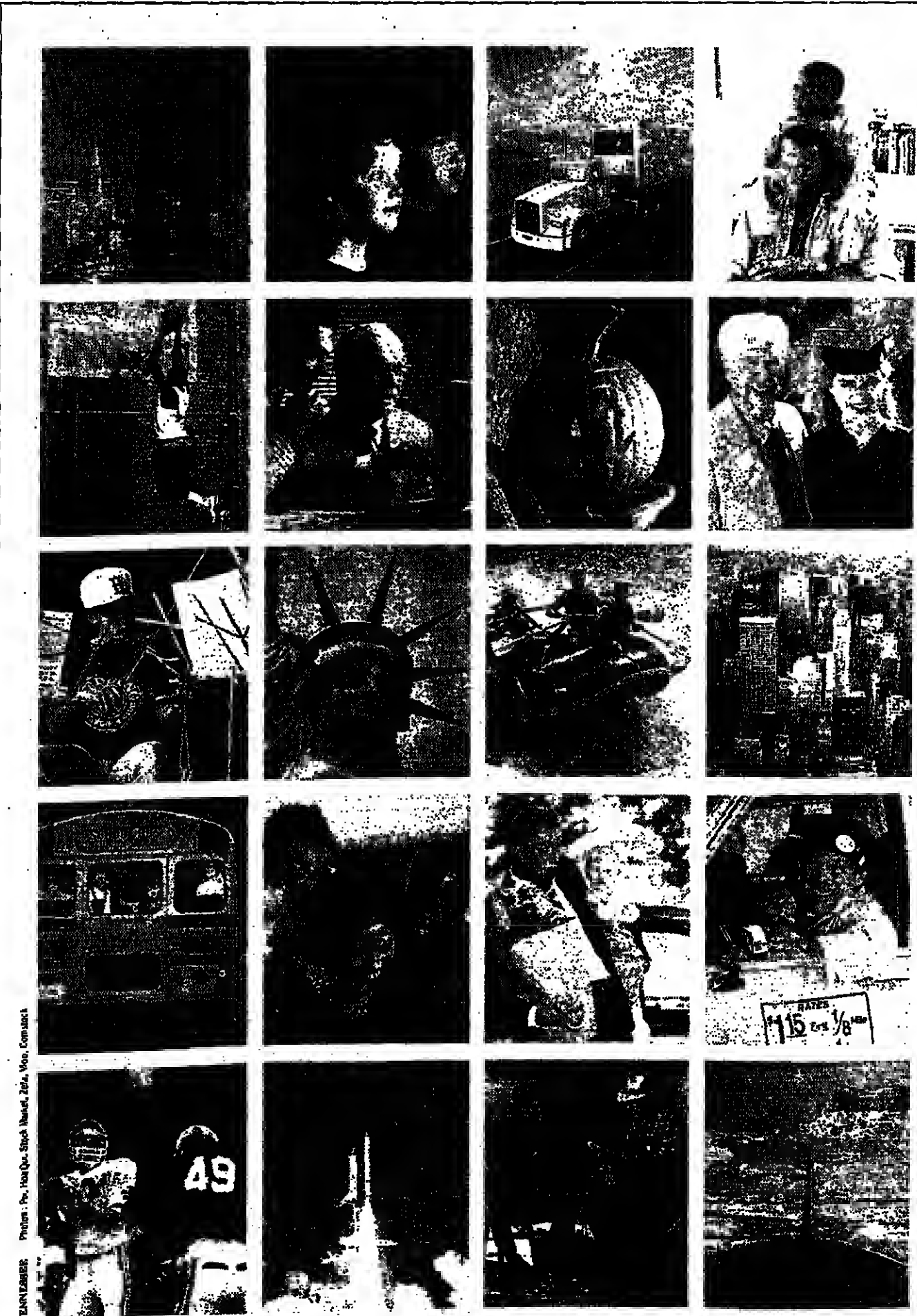
Rival forces exchanged heavy artillery and small-arms fire over the weekend in the arid mountains and palm-fringed plains around this village, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Mukalla. The fighting continued despite three announced cease-fires last week.

The battle for Mukalla involved the closest ground combat apparent so far in the five-and-a-half-week conflict, which up in now had been mainly fought with medium-range rockets and field artillery.

Northern forces now control most of the 550 kilometers of shoreline from here to Aden, the main stronghold of the separatist leader Ali Salem Baid, which has been besieged on all fronts.

The south seceded May 20 from the four-year-old union of North and South Yemen, two weeks after civil war erupted in this nation at the tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

The northern president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, whose rivalry with Mr. Baid touched off the war on May 4, has asserted that Mr. Baid fled to Mukalla and is seeking to set up a rump state in the eastern provinces, apparently with backing from neighboring Saudi Arabia.



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CAPITAL MARKETS

French Convertible Bonds Get Caught in Undertow

By Guy Collins  
Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Slumping stocks and soaring bond yields in France have not only burned investors and shaken government treasuries, they have also silenced the country's once-vibrant market for convertible bonds. With European markets gripped by inflation fears and the recovery here coming to life only slowly, brokers say that investors have scurried for cover and that there is little hope for significant new sales of convertible bonds, which allow buyers to convert their debt to equity, before September at the earliest.

"New issues have completely ground to a halt," said Philippe Bostyn, convertible bond specialist at the Didier Philippe broker age house in Paris. "Convertible issues have suffered because they are linked both to what stocks and bonds are doing."

The change is significant. A total 20 billion francs (\$3.5 billion) of new convertible bonds were sold in France in the first three months of this year, nearly matching the 20.5 billion francs sold in the whole of 1993. That increased the total volume of French convertible bonds in circulation by 20 percent, to 120 billion francs. But the steep slide in stock prices in March and the subsequent jump in bond yields knocked the wind out of the market at the start of the spring.

Convertible bonds, which can be exchanged for stock at a fixed ratio, are popular with French investors because they combine the relative safety of bonds with the capital-gains potential of stock. The capital gains of convertible bonds, unlike stocks, are not taxed under French law.

Because of these advantages to investors, convertible bonds can carry low interest rates, which makes them attractive to borrowers. Several major companies — notably the telecommunications and engineering company Alcatel Alsthom, the tiremaker Compagnie Generale des Etablissements Michelin SCA and the carmaker PSA Peugeot Citroën SA — rushed into the market in the early part of this year, eager to take advantage of the opportunity for cheap funding.

The three companies alone accounted for 12.5 billion francs of convertible bond sales, or 63 percent of the total, with Alcatel Alsthom raising 5 billion francs, Peugeot 4 billion francs and Michelin 3.5 billion francs.

Other major borrowers included Finaxa, the financial holding company of insurance company Axa SA, which raised 2.2 billion francs; the re-insurer Scor, which raised 1.47 billion francs; the credit institution Unibail, which raised 1.25 billion francs, and the advertising agency Euro-RSCG, which raised 1 billion francs.

But the very heavy demand from borrowers exhausted investors' See BOND, Page 11

Carl Gewirtz is ill.

2 Banks Claim Right To Assets Of Balsam

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Germany's two biggest banks, Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, have priority over other creditors in the bankruptcy of Balsam AG, the maker of sports surfaces, according to Deutsche Bank.

Balsam, which filed for bankruptcy Friday, had pledged all its assets worldwide to the two banks in 1990 in return for credit, Deutsche Bank said.

"That means that in the case of bankruptcy, claims by Deutsche and Dresdner Bank will be met first," said Helmut Hartmann, spokesman for Deutsche Bank.

He said on Saturday that it was normal practice in the financing of export businesses for the company to use global assets as security for credit, as Balsam had done. It was also usual when granting a loan to inquire whether a global assignment of assets had already been made to other institutions, he said.

"It is not the job of the assignees of the debt, in this case Deutsche and Dresdner Bank, to announce the global assignment publicly," Mr. Hartmann said.

According to a report in the newspaper Westfalen-Blatt, the global credit guarantee meant that all Balsam's independent subsidiaries around the world would also have to apply for bankruptcy.

Balsam's four-member board was arrested recently on suspicion of fraud after allegedly making claims for credits on the basis of falsified documents.

The crisis has already hit Pro- See BALSAM, Page 11

A Woman's Fight for German Labor

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — When delegates of the powerful German Trade Union Council began a rare, week-long optional convention on Monday in Berlin, the main item on their agenda will be a long-term reform of the monolithic group, which has lost 800,000 people, or 8 percent of its members, in the last two years alone.

The federation's member unions, which represent 40 percent of the German work force, have been losing power rapidly as the latest recession, the country's worst in decades, coupled with the strains of German unification, accelerated the erosion of their authority that began in the 1960s.

One of their most important decisions, the election of a chairman to succeed the recently deceased Heinz-Werner Meyer, is likely to provoke groans among members who had hoped for a clear sign of change at the top.

Dieter Schulte, a little-known unionist with expertise in steel politics, is virtually guaranteed a victory by virtue of his membership on the board of IG Metall, the big German metalworkers' union, which pays a full third of the federation's contributions.

Ursula Engelen-Ker, a well-known labor specialist who has been the council deputy chairwoman since 1990, was passed over for the succession in what some unionists described as blatantly sexist power politics.

Particularly insulted were many women unionists, who account for one-third of the German union movement's 10.5 million members and were the only source of new members in the last couple of years. Some mailed in their papers in protest.

Margret Heide-Renne, chairwoman of the German banking, insurance and retail employees union, said that the choice of an outspoken labor economist such as Mrs. Engelen-Ker for the council's top post "could have been a symbol of the opening for the unions."

Although there is one other woman, Monika Wolf-Mathies, who is a prominent union leader, many German women feel that they are prevented from rising to positions of power in an environment dominated by men.

But Mrs. Engelen-Ker, in an interview, insisted the union's debate over Mr. Schulte's nomination was a dangerous distraction from more important matters such as the dismantlement of the German welfare state.

She is likely to remain deputy chairwoman, which some union observers say actually frees her from bureaucratic responsibilities and allows her to devote herself to issues. "You have to be realistic," she said, noting that two-thirds of German unionists are men.

"It's much more important that the unions get together in the more important questions of fighting unemployment and becoming more efficient in getting government and the employers together."

A former vice president of the Federal Labor Office, she said German unions had demonstrated flexibility in the last round of collective bargaining, sacrificing hard-won benefits in exchange for greater job security.

With labor on the run, however, she said the council, as advocate for Germany's 16 biggest unions, should assume a more aggressive pose, "striking back more harshly than before," because, she said, "we have to keep what we have."

A member of the Social Democratic Party, See UNION, Page 11

Rationing Resumes In China

High Food Prices Threaten Reforms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China warned Sunday that rising food prices threaten the economy and revealed that some regions had reversed reforms and gone back to issuing ration coupons.

"Side effects of the pricing reform and the rocketing cost of production materials have combined to form the Achilles' heel of the economy," the official China Daily Business Weekly said.

The State Statistical Bureau, worried that soaring prices for food threatens the entire anti-inflation effort, has demanded government action, the newspaper said.

China Daily said the price increases posed a serious problem for the government's anti-inflation program, with the overall cost of living in 35 major cities increasing by 23.2 percent over the preceding 12 months.

While officials took heart at falling prices for machinery and electrical appliances, food costs have shown no sign of slowing. Grain prices in April shot up 3.8 percent from March, and by 35.7 percent from a year earlier. Edible oil prices jumped 55.8 percent in April from a year earlier because of shortages.

Meat prices are on average one-third higher than last year, and last year's disastrous cotton crop has sent clothing prices sharply higher. "Some local governments, worried that edible oil prices may run beyond what residents can afford, are subsidizing grain shops and restricting consumer purchases by once again issuing coupons," the newspaper said.

There appear to be little hope for a quick solution, the newspaper added. It cited a State Statistical Bureau survey that "found no signs that the upward trend in prices will reverse itself in the months ahead."

The lifting of price controls on grain and other consumer products last year created imponderable effects on the economy that are now being felt," it said. (Reuters, AFP)

Party Urges India to Revamp State Sector

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The ruling Congress (I) Party has issued a strong call to the government to begin a wide-ranging restructuring of the country's state-owned companies in order to broaden the India's economic reforms.

The Congress Party, winding up a mid-term review of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's government, endorsed recommendations by two government-appointed committees. One key measure would eliminate the need for government approval to fire workers at state-owned companies.

The party issued a resolution saying that the restructuring of state-owned companies was essential if they were to become commercially viable.

It urged the "government to accord the highest priority to the technological, organizational and managerial restructuring of the public sector so that it operates commercially and in a business-like manner."

The resolution went on to urge the government to implement all the various recommendations made by the two committees.

One proposal suggested the government divest 49 percent of its holdings in state-owned companies, and said that 10 percent of the earnings from divestiture should be set aside to lend to state-owned companies at concessional rates to meet their expansion and rationalization needs.

Another report, while calling for easier means to fire workers and close companies, at the same time suggested increasing compensation for layoffs.

The state-owned sector, set up over the past four decades, is unprofitable due to outdated technology and its large, inefficient workforce. The Congress Party resolution noted that while Indian taxpayers have invested \$45 billion in state-owned companies, returns have rarely exceeded 1 percent.

The public sector includes more than 200 companies involved in mining, oil, communications, steel, aviation, shipbuilding, railways, bus transport and hotels.

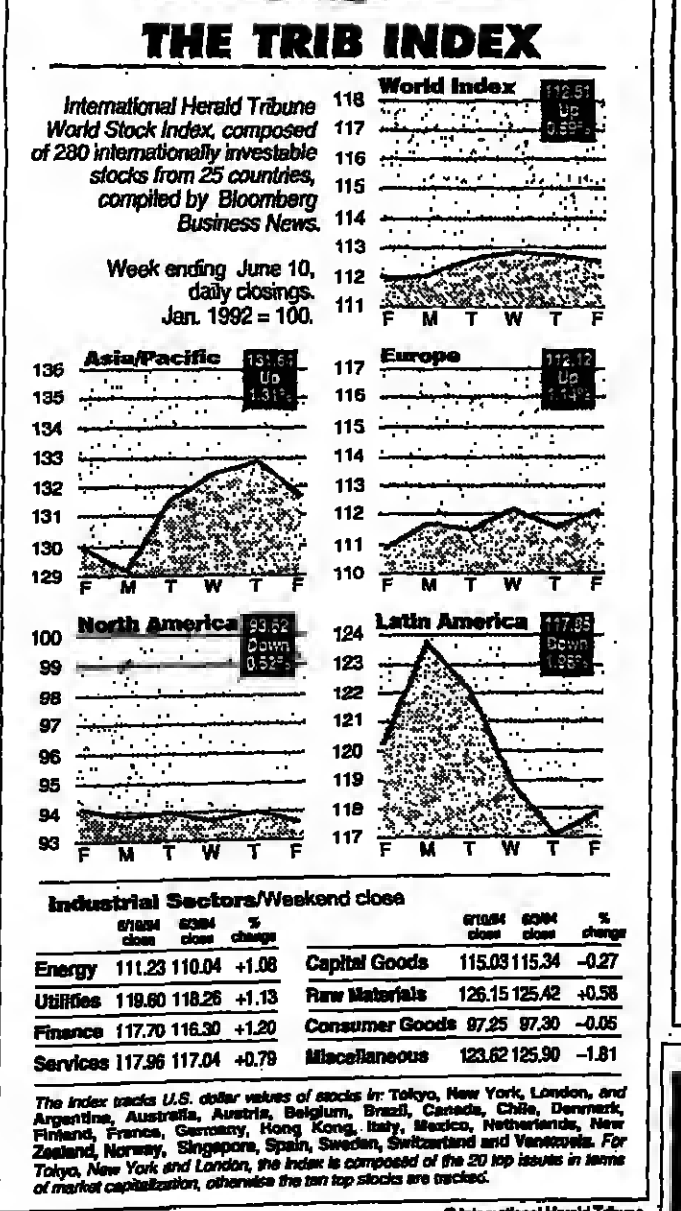
Mr. Rao's government, which introduced far-reaching economic reforms since coming to power in 1991, has been dragging its feet over the closing of unviable state companies because of opposition by trade unions and other political parties. It also has been slow to divest of its holdings in state-owned companies despite pledges to do so.

But the Congress Party resolution said people were ready for more change. "In fact they demand more reforms and a quicker pace," it said.

It was the first time the Congress Party so unanimously spelled out a change of policy toward the public sector.

In contrast, the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, holding a leadership conference in the western city of Baroda, decried the government's economic openness and demanded the doors be shut to foreign companies. It said the government's new policies had led to sharp price increases, unemployment and industrial stagnation.

It directed its ire at the recent rise in sugar prices, which led India to allow private traders to freely import sugar in April. Prices of the politically sensitive commodity rose as traders hoarded and shipments were delayed.



Hanoi Notebook

Investors Clamor for a Stake

Foreign investment in Vietnam has surged since the U.S. trade and investment embargo ended earlier this year as American business people rush to catch up with their rivals from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Australia and France.

Foreign investment pledged in the first five months of the year reached \$1.5 billion, according to the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, a 29 percent increase over the same period last year, Agency France-Press reported. Since launching its economic reforms in 1986, Vietnam has attracted \$8.5 billion in contracted foreign investment, of which \$2 billion has arrived.

But rather than bank in its success, Vietnam should be preparing for further liberalization in its investment laws, according to some business people and economists. The country expects to raise half of the \$30 billion it needs to modernize its economy from foreign sources.

When it comes to privatizing state-owned enterprises, current plans envision the state retaining 30 percent of the equity, the staff 50 percent, leaving 20 percent for investors, including foreigners.

"There is a trade-off between high levels of staff ownership and achieving greater technology transfer and overall modernization by granting larger stakes to private investors," said a foreign economist who works closely with the government. "I believe the government is beginning to debate this internally."

At the same time, in the realm of infrastructure development, desperately needed throughout the country, current fixed-term, fixed-return projects may give way to direct equity investment in major projects or important state assets.

Reports that state-owned Vietnam Airlines hopes to sell up to 30 percent of its equity to a foreign carrier may be the start of an investment trend.

David Wicka, general manager for Telstra, the Australian communications concern, said while Vietnamese officials believe their foreign-investment law "may be attractive," they are now "more receptive" to the fact that Vietnam faces "increasing competition for investment throughout the region."

World Bank Team in 'High Gear'

When Bradley O. Babson slipped into town a couple of months ago, he caught much of the international community here by surprise. They had not been expecting the World Bank's representative to set up shop so soon after the United States dropped its trade embargo in February. Mr. Babson, an American who was working for the Bank in Bangkok before jumping to Hanoi, said that any surprise was misplaced.

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank began quietly advising the Vietnamese government back in 1989, "preparing Vietnam projects for several years, on the back burner," he said. "Now we've just moved into high gear," working from temporary quarters in the city center around the corner from the old Metropole Hotel.

The bank is preparing research for Vietnam's wide-ranging structural adjustment programs that should be ready by September or October, before a World Bank meeting in November in Paris. Top priorities for the researchers: Reforming Vietnam's financial and banking sectors and getting its accounts in order, a prerequisite for expanding loans to enterprises or setting up a stock market.

USX Seeks Help on Antitrust Payout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — USX Corp., seeking to pare its payments for a \$630 million antitrust judgment involving its former railroad unit, has filed lawsuits that seek contributions from all or part of that amount from American Premier Underwriters Inc., a Cincinnati-based insurance company.

The move comes a year after a federal appeals court upheld a 1991 ruling that found the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, a former USX subsidiary, and other railroads illegally conspired for three decades to monopolize the transporting, storage and unloading of iron ore at lower Lake Erie ports.

American Premier was originally named in the antitrust litigation in the 1980s because it is the successor company to a railroad business operated by Penn Central Transportation Co. prior to 1976. All claims against American Premier were dismissed in the 1980s and that decision was upheld by the federal appeals court in May 1993.

The appeals court set the judgment against USX at about \$630 million, forcing the steel-and-energy company to take steep charges last year.

American Premier, which is being sued in district court in Pittsburgh and in state court in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, said it would contest the move by USX.

It said it believed the actions were "without merit" and an attempt to circumvent the previous dismissal of claims against American Premier.

A USX spokesman refused to comment.

Steel companies including Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corp., LTV Corp., and Nucor Steel Corp. and several docking and trucking companies had filed antitrust suits against USX that dated back to 1983 and were later consolidated.

In January, the Supreme Court refused to hear a final appeal from USX, whose U.S. Steel Group is the largest U.S. steelmaker.

USX has cut its financial obligations by working out several settlements since the 1993 judgment. The largest one was with LTV, which it has agreed to pay about \$375 million. LTV, which last June emerged from seven years of bankruptcy protection, had been awarded a judgment of \$458 million plus interest. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

(for the period April 1, 1993 to March 31, 1994) In Millions of Yen

Consolidated Net Sales (Year ended March 31)

Year	1993	1994
Net sales	4,630,907	4,631,000
Cost of sales	3,345,120	3,345,120
Income before taxes and minority interests	90,190	90,190
Income taxes	75,506	75,506
Net income	12,140	12,140
Net income per share	3.78 (in Yen)	3.78 (in Yen)

Balance Sheet (March 31, 1994) in Millions of Yen

Assets	Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Cash and cash equivalents	595,601	Bank loans and current portion of long term debt	865,395
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	1,113,992	Notes and accounts payable, trade	818,741
Inventories	1,102,249	Other current liabilities	1,067,777
Other current assets	391,511	Long-term liabilities	1,353,323
Property, plant and equipment	1,331,612	Minority interests	127,729
Other assets	815,725	Shareholders' equity	1,117,725
Total assets	5,360,690	Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,360,690

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvignes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Advance Bank Australia	\$250	1999	0.35	99.78	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.20% (Morgan Stanley)
Corporacion Andina de Fomento	\$125	1999	3/4	99%	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 0.40% (Morgan Stanley)
Sweden	SEK 250	1999	Arbit	100	—	Interest will be the 3-month Arbit, with a maximum of 10% Noncallable, Fees 0.20% (ABN-AMRO Bank)
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
European Investment Bank	\$500	1999	6%	99.53	100.32	Noncallable, Fees 0.25% (Mikko Europe)
Ontario	\$1,000	2004	7%	99.81	100.00	Semiannually, Noncallable, Fees 0.35% (Morgan Stanley)
Unilever	\$250	2004	7 1/2	100.87	99.05	Reaffirmed at 99.192, Noncallable, Fees 7% (Deutsche Bank)
Wal-Mart Stores	\$250	1999	6 1/2	101.25	99.85	Reaffirmed at 99.93, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Goldman Sachs)
Bank of China	DM 300	1999	7%	101.425	—	Noncallable, Fees 2% (Morgan Stanley)
Robobank	DM 250	1999	6 1/2	102.05	—	Reaffirmed at 98.82, Noncallable, Fees 2% (CSFB)
Sweden	SEK 100	1999	6 1/2	99.38	—	Noncallable, Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 5.5 billion kronor, Fees not disclosed (Morgan Stanley)
Credit National	FF 1,500	2003	7 1/4	98.20	98.30	Noncallable Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 5.5 billion francs, Fees 0.35% (Credit Commercial de France)
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	ITL 500,000	2004	10.40	100	99.50	Exchanged in 1999 into a floating rate note paying 1% over 6-month Libor, Noncallable, Fees 2%, increased from 200 billion lire (100 billion francs) to 101.20 (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino)
Raffaelsen Zentralbank	ITL 150,000	1999	9%	101.60	—	Reaffirmed at 99.85, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Banca Commerciale Italiana)
Eurofima	DF 400	2001	7	100%	99.70	Reaffirmed at 99.55, Noncallable, Fees 1% (ABN-AMRO Bank)
SBC Finance	DF 350	1999	6 1/2	99%	99.20	Reaffirmed at 99.99, Noncallable, Fees 1% (SBC)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	SK 1,000	1999	9 1/4	101.05	99.25	Reaffirmed at 99.39, Noncallable, Fees 1% (SBC)
Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.	CS 1,000	1999	8 1/4	99.26	99.20	Semiannually, Noncallable global notes, Fees 0.25% (RBC Dominion Securities)
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	CS 150	1998	8 1/4	101%	99.20	Reaffirmed at 99.85, Noncallable, Fees 1% (RBC)
Bechtel de France	CS 125	1998	8 1/4	101.32	99.40	Reaffirmed at 99.92, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Paribas Capital Markets)
Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français	CS 150	1999	8 1/4	101.145	99.10	Reaffirmed at 99.52, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Société Générale)
Sweden	CS 200	1996	7 1/4	100.93	—	Reaffirmed at 99.83, Noncallable, Fees 1% (Société Générale)
Australian Industry Development Corp.	Aus\$ 100	2004	8 1/4	100.15	97.15	Noncallable, Fees 2% (Morgan Stanley)
Export Finance & Insurance Corp.	Aus\$ 75	1996	7	101.07	99.50	Noncallable, Fees 1% (Commonwealth Bank of Australia)
Bank of East Asia	HKS 1,000	2001	7 1/4	100	—	Semiannual interest will be 7 1/4% until 1996, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 10.10%, Fees 0.45% (Morgan Stanley)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£ 30,000	1996	3.10	100.137	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.1875%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Morgan Stanley)
American Honda Finance	¥ 10,000	1997	3.10	100.20	—	Interest will be 3.10% until Oct. 1995, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 3.30%, Fees 0.20%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Morgan Stanley)
LB Rheinland-Pfalz	¥ 10,000	1999	3.80	100%	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.25%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Morgan Stanley)
Nordic Investment Bank	¥ 15,000	1997	3%	100.037	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.13%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Morgan Stanley)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	¥ 50,000	1999	4	100.20	—	Noncallable, Fees 0.25%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Morgan Stanley)
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
Sopporo Breweries	\$200	1998	2%	100	—	Noncallable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into 100 shares of common stock of Sopporo Breweries Ltd. at \$10.10 per share, (Morgan Stanley)
Olivetti	ITL 300,000	1999	3 1/4	100	—	Noncallable, Convertible at 2,000 lire per share, on 5% premium, Fees 2%, Amount of issue decreased to 300 billion lire from 400 billion lire, while coupon was raised to 3 1/4% from 3%, (Morgan Stanley)

## BONDS: Convertibles Swamped

Continued from Page 9

ability to subscribe to new issues, while the slide in bond and stock markets sparked by rising U.S. short-term interest rates and the gathering inflationary fears has put a halt for the time being to fundraising on the market.

"Companies were getting too greedy, and the Alcatel issue, which was too expensive and too big, ended the run," Mr. Bostyn said. Investors have lost money on convertible bonds this year, although to a lesser extent than on other major markets. The EFCD 25 convertible bond index, calculated by the Paris brokerage Euromoney and based on 25 key bonds, has fallen 5.2 percent since the start of the year, while a rival index by Didier Philippe has shown a 9 percent drop. That compares with a 12.7 percent decline in the CAC-40 French blue chip stock index and a 10.7 percent drop in French 10-year government bond futures.

"Investors generally are having a really hard time," said Esther Berou, bond economist at Credit Lyonnais in Paris. "We're seeing incredibly high yields on 10-year bonds, and the equity market has dried up, and these conditions are hitting convertible bonds as well."

Foreign investors who never enjoyed full tax benefits, have been particularly reluctant to buy French convertibles recently. "Unless we can expect a higher return from buying a convertible than a straight equity, we wouldn't buy it," said Anna Brown, French investment manager at Fleming International Management in London. "We expect more performance from equities."

## UNION: A Woman's Fight

Continued from Page 9

which hopes to oust Chancellor Helmut Kohl from power in parliamentary elections this October. Mrs. Engelke-Keller said she feared European and global liberalization of trade in goods, labor and capital undermines the effectiveness of individual countries' labor movements and warrants a drastic change in tactics.

"We need to pay more attention to international relations," she said. "The union must also present a unified front. 'When you have high and rising unemployment, it's very difficult for trade unions to exercise pressure,' she said. 'Company payrolls are shrinking even faster than unions' membership rolls.'"

"It's very important that trade unions keep their unity. That's a specific strength in Germany compared to other countries," Mrs. Engelke-Keller was born in Prague in 1943, but moved to Germany as a child. She studied economics and worked as a freelance business journalist before going to work for the council as head of the trade union council's international welfare policy department.

She served as vice president of the Nuremberg-based Federal Labor Office from 1984 until she was elected vice chairwoman of the council in 1990. In that round, she was elected with 86.8 percent of the vote.

As a result, companies have little incentive to come to the market with new issues at substantially higher yields.

## BALSAM: Banks Claim Priority

Continued from Page 9

codo, Germany's largest export financing concern, which owes banks over 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (990 million). Balsam was Procede's biggest client. Procede sources have said that Balsam carried out its alleged fraud by misinforming Procede about the value of orders and presenting fake certificates from U.S. auditors.

A meeting of Procede's creditors and shareholders aimed at bailing out Procede broke down late last week with the two sides divided over the terms of the rescue. Bankers have warned that it might not be possible to salvage Procede.

**Spiegel Alleges a Scam**  
The magazine Spiegel said in its new edition that Werner Dieter, chief executive of Mannesmann AG, for years pocketed "millions" by routing orders to companies he

held a secret stake in, according to a dispatch by Bloomberg Business News from Frankfurt.

Mr. Dieter denied the allegations. In a report released before publication on Monday, Spiegel said a subsidiary of the engineering and telecommunications giant paid artificially inflated prices for supplies from two closely held companies in which Mr. Dieter is a partner.

The magazine said that Mannesmann Retroth GmbH bought "almost exclusively" from Hydax and Flutec, the companies co-owned by Mr. Dieter.

Mr. Dieter rejected the charges and said in a statement released by Mannesmann that he disclosed his ownership stakes when he joined the company in 1968. He did not say whether he holds an interest in Hydax or Flutec.

# Who Rules? It's the Bond Market, Stupid

By Louis Uchitelle

NEW YORK — "It's the economy, stupid." When James Carville coined the slogan, he meant that his client, Bill Clinton, would be well served by thumping for a stronger economy. Mr. Clinton did, and he won the presidency. But now, it turns out, there are an awful lot of people who favor a weak economy.

Favor a weak economy? Who would do that? Enter that mysterious and slightly sinister force in the economy today.

More than any other group, the bond market determines how many Americans will have jobs, whether the jobholders will earn enough to afford a house or a car, or whether a factory might have to lay off workers.

In sum, the American economy is governed by the bond market — a loose confederation of wealthy Americans, bankers, financiers, money managers, rich foreigners, executives of life insurance companies, presidents of universities and nonprofit foundations, retirees and people who once kept their money in passbook savings accounts (or under the bed) and now buy shares in mutual funds.

While some would recoil at being called enemies of economic growth, the fact is that the confederation has ruled in recent months that the economy should lose strength, not gain it.

"The bond market's members speak in a monologue, and their message is contract the economy," a U.S. official said. "They want the weakest economy they can have, as long as it does not get so weak that loans are defaulted."

Through the years under former President George Bush, they were quiescent. The U.S. economy was pretty weak on its own merits of the time, and the bond market frantically did not feel compelled to take action. But the surge in economic activity that started last fall got juices flowing.

With a rapidity that took the breath away, the fraternity exercised its power over interest rates, pushing them up so that people had to pay more for things like mortgages, car loans and new machinery.

After rising sharply from February to May, interest rates have leveled off for now, but inevitably the surge to economic growth so evident last winter has lost some of its bloom.

There are other things that affect interest rates, but point number one is where is the economy going, said Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

"If you have a weaker economy, you have lower rates. That is not a great world, but that is the way it is."

Mr. Clinton's administration does not aggressively challenge the bond market's preference for subdued economic growth. Officials say the economy is still strong enough to withstand most of the recent drag from the increased interest rates.

Congress is similarly reluctant to challenge the bond market's power. Early in Mr. Clinton's term, Mr. Carville himself recognized the problem with the aphorism he had made famous. So he came up with a new one.

"I used to think that if there was reincarnation, I wanted to come back as the president or the pope or as a 400 baseball hitter," he said. "But now I would like to come back as the bond market. You can intimidate everybody."

Most Americans have only a rough notion of the bond market's nature. The name itself suggests financiers on Wall Street. In fact, the fraternity, which is as old as the Republic, has changed over the decades and has appeared in different eras under different names — as the Eastern banking establishment, for example, or the sound-money faction.

Some of its newest members are ordinary Americans, who enter by buying shares in mutual funds that invest in bonds — and they may be unaware that they have joined such a heavyweight club.

"A lot of times they move money into the fund from a passbook savings account or a bank certificate of deposit and they don't realize that they are moving into another world where they can get hurt," said James Benham, chairman of the Benham Group,

whose various mutual bond funds have 425,000 shareholders.

What does help to make the connection is some understanding of the essential nature of the bond market. Whatever its name or its membership through the decades, one defining characteristic has endured. The bond market is a huge storehouse of accumulated wealth — a giant vault, so to speak, from which saved money is loaned out not for a few weeks or months, but for years at a time.

Those multi-year loans totaled more than \$10 trillion at the end of last year, according to the Fed's most recent data. That is a huge sum. If the \$10 trillion were somehow to disappear, refilling the vault would absorb the entire national income — wages and profits — for a year and a half.

Naturally, when they lend from the vault, the people who own the \$10 trillion, or their agents like Benham, want it paid back intact, undiminished by inflation.

Inflation at the moment is not a problem. While the economy is stronger than it was a year ago, the inflation rate has barely risen. What is more, the administration and many private economists believe that it will not rise much, even with brisk economic growth.

Even the Federal Reserve's top officials, who usually side with the bond market, do not see much inflation ahead.

Until the 1970s, the bond-market fraternity was more willing to accept such a view. Preserving wealth from the inroads of inflation, even at the expense of economic growth, was not such an obsession.

But the double-digit inflation in the 1970s vaporized big chunks of the wealth in the bond market's vault. Although interest rates rose above 15 percent for a while, that extra income failed to offset much of the damage and that money remains fixed in the bond market's collective mind.

"When economies go through a major bout of inflation, it leaves a lasting imprint," said Paul Rostker, an economist at the University of California in Los Angeles. "It may be that in the population at large, there is a greater fear of inflation than there was in the

1960s, and a greater willingness to stop it."

More to the point, when the bond market reacts, that reaction is more pronounced than in the past. Interest rates move faster. One reason: some of the \$10 trillion can be pulled out of loans in America, converted to marks or yen and lent in Germany or Japan — if rates in those countries are higher or the dollar is losing value against those currencies. Getting the money back requires higher U.S. rates.

Then there are mortgages. In the past, a bank that issued a \$100,000 mortgage at, say, 8 percent interest, kept the loan on its books, whatever the inflation problem. Now the bank packages the mortgage with, say, nine others, each for \$100,000, and sells them as a bond.

The new owner is often quick to sell the \$1 million bond if inflation, or the threat of it, erodes its value. That would happen if interest rates were to rise to, say, 9 percent while his bond is paying only 8 percent, or \$80,000 a year. To turn that \$80,000 into a 9 percent return for a fresh owner, he has to sell the bond for \$890,000, losing money.

Hundreds of billions of dollars in mortgages and car loans, once never traded, are now bought and sold in this way. The bond market's influence grows as a result, and the balance between borrowers and lenders, between more growth and less inflation, shifts again — toward a slower economy.

**Bond Yields on Upbend**  
U.S. government bonds fell and yields rose last week as concern about the pace of inflation gripped investors. Bloomberg Business News reported Friday from New York. The Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 commodities, an inflation indicator, rose for four consecutive days and offset a government report that producer prices fell.

For the first time this year, the market failed to rally after the release of the government's producer price index. Each of the last five times the index was published, bond prices rose.

The benchmark 30-year bond closed the week at a yield of 7.31 percent, up from 7.27 percent last Friday. The 10-year bond's yield rose to 7.02 percent from 6.99 percent.

## BankAmerica Covers Loss From Derivatives at Money Fund

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — BankAmerica Corp. has become the latest mutual-fund sponsor to cover shareholder losses caused by so-called derivative securities — in this case, in a money-market fund, the bank said.

But while such disclosures are expected from normally safe money funds between now and the end of the quarter, industry observers and regulators said the problems appeared to be manageable and were unlikely to be widespread.

"We don't see this as a major crisis," said Securities and Exchange Commission official in Washington said Friday. BankAmerica confirmed Friday that it injected \$17.4 million into its Pacific Horizon Prime Money Market fund in

May to cover losses on securities the fund was forced to sell at a loss before they matured. The cash injection allowed the fund to keep its share price constant at \$1, which is one of the hallmarks of money funds.

The Pacific Horizon Prime fund, which mostly is used by institutional investors, suffered a double blow in March and April, BankAmerica said. As short-term market interest rates zoomed, holders of its institutional holders pulled their cash out of the fund to invest directly in money-market securities.

The fund's assets have plunged from a peak of \$12 billion earlier in the year to \$4.6 billion now. Forced to liquidate securities to meet redemptions, the fund suffered losses on certain investments that had dropped

in value because their yields were less than what was available on the open market. BankAmerica said those securities included some money-market derivatives, in this case hybrids of 10 variable investments whose returns are derived from, or tied to, interest-rate trends.

In May, Atlantic Richfield Co. said it would make up a \$22 million loss caused by derivative securities in an employee retirement fund. This week PaineWebber Group agreed to put \$33 million into a government bond fund it manages.

Federal regulators noted that there have been other cases in recent years of money funds, in particular, covering unusual losses to avoid angering shareholders.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 13 - 17

A schedule of that week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

• June 13 Australia Public holiday for Queen's Birthday in all states but Western Australia. Financial markets closed.  
• June 13 Taiwan Taiwan's foreign trade minister said that Taiwan's trade with the U.S. is expected to grow by 10% this year.  
• June 14 Tokyo Tokyo Bankruptcies in May released by Tokyo Shoko Research and Tokai Data Bank.  
• June 14 Tokyo Tokyo machinery orders.  
• June 14 Tokyo Tokyo steel production.  
• June 16 Beijing Beijing British Chamber of Commerce representatives visit. Through June 18.  
• June 16 Tokyo Tokyo U.S. and Japan begin talks on semiconductor.  
• June 16 Tokyo Tokyo Revised April industrial production figures.  
• June 16 Tokyo Tokyo May trade balance figures.  
• June 16 Tokyo Tokyo May trade balance figures.  
• June 17 Hong Kong Hong Kong March-to-May unemployment rate.  
• June 17 Hong Kong Hong Kong March-to-May unemployment rate.  
• June 17 Hong Kong Hong Kong March-to-May unemployment rate.

### Europe

• June 13 Frankfurt Frankfurt April retail sales. Forecast: Down 1.0 percent in year.  
• June 13 Frankfurt Frankfurt May wholesale price index. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent.  
• June 13 Frankfurt Frankfurt May trade balance figures.  
• June 13 Frankfurt Frankfurt May trade balance figures.  
• June 13 Frankfurt Frankfurt May trade balance figures.

### North America

• June 13 Washington Washington April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.  
• June 13 Washington Washington April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

### South America

• June 13 Santiago Santiago April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.  
• June 13 Santiago Santiago April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

### Other

• June 13 London London April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.  
• June 13 London London April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

### Americas

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### South America

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• June 13 Santiago Santiago April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

### Other

• June 13 London London April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.  
• June 13 London London April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

### Products and Services

• June 13 Washington Washington April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.  
• June 13 Washington Washington April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

### Other

• June 13 London London April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.  
• June 13 London London April trade balance. Forecast: 6.5 billion franc surplus.

## Euromarkets At a Glance

### Eurobond Yields

U.S. \$	Yield	Yield	Yield
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27

### Weekly Sales

U.S. \$	Yield	Yield	Yield
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27

### Libor Rates

U.S. \$	Yield	Yield	Yield
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27
U.S. \$	7.27	7.27	7.27

## An EU Currency by '97? Better to Wait 'Til '99

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland — The chances of a majority of European Union countries being able to merge their currencies in 1997 are at best slim, European Economic Affairs Commissioner Heidegger Christophersen said on Sunday.

"1997 will be very difficult, so there is a general consensus that it would be better to wait until 1999," Mr. Christophersen said on the eve of the annual meeting here of the Bank for International Settlements, the central bankers' central bank.

"Unless we get 3 percent growth in 1996 and more in 1997, it will be impossible," he added.

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Home Run Lifts Jays Over Yanks

Devon White hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning Sunday, leading Pat Hentgen and the Toronto Blue Jays to a 3-1 victory over the visiting New York Yankees.

Hentgen (8-5), who allowed three hits over eight innings, was locked in a pitcher's duel with Scott Kamieniecki (4-2) over the first eight innings before White's homer.

In the eighth, Ed Sprague singled off Kamieniecki and pinch-hitter Rob Butler sacrificed pinch-runner

Italy Looks Little Like Contender With Opener a Week Away



Ramon Ramirez, left, got tripped up by two Northern Ireland players, but Mexico tuned up for the World Cup with a convincing victory.

By Alex Yannis  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The marquee game between Italy and Ireland in the first round of the World Cup is just a week away, but the Italians seem far from being ready in their quest for a fourth world championship.

Voted the year's best player last season, Baggio played the entire game despite a slight ankle injury, but he failed for the third game in a row to create the kind of excitement that is expected of him.

AL ROUNDUP

Domingo Cedeño over. One out later, White hit a 2-1 pitch over the wall in right for his ninth homer.

White went 3-for-4 for the Blue Jays, who moved to within 5 1/2 games of the first-place Yankees in the AL East. New York has lost five of its last six, and has lost four straight series.

Hentgen struck out six and walked five. Tony Castillo allowed two runners to reach in the ninth but got Randy Velarde to hit into a game-ending double play for his first save.

The Blue Jays took a 1-0 lead in the first when Paul Molitor doubled down the first-base line with two outs and scored on two wild pitches by Kamieniecki.

Twins 6, White Sox 2: Kirby Puckett had three hits and drove in three runs to move into the major-league RBI lead as Minnesota won at home for a four-game sweep of Chicago.

Puckett homered, singled and doubled in his first three at-bats to increase his RBI total to 63, one more than Toronto's Joe Carter.

Jeff Reardon also had three hits and scored three runs for the Twins, who have won six of their last seven.

Carlos Pulido (3-5) allowed two runs and six hits in six innings. The Twins' sixth run.

In Saturday's games: Yankees 9, Blue Jays 2: Jimmy Key put a halt to the Yankees' four-game losing streak with a fine pitching effort.

Key (9-1) is off to the best start by a Yankees pitcher since Tommy John went 9-1 to begin the 1979 season. He is 4-0 this season in decisions following a loss by the Yankees.

Wade Boggs hit a three-run homer that capped a six-run sixth inning. Paul O'Neill and Danny Tartabull also homered.

Orioles 5, Red Sox 2: Mike Mussina became the American League's second nine-game winner and Harold Baines homered for visiting Baltimore.

Mussina (9-3) gave up five hits in 8 1/2 innings, including Mo Vaughn's two-run double in the ninth. Alan Mills then came in and got the final out for his second save.

Twins 6, White Sox 2: Kevin Tapani pitched his fifth career shutout to lead Minnesota.

Tapani (8-2) allowed six hits to win his seventh straight start. He struck out four and walked two in his first shutout since last September.

Indians 5, Brewers 2: Sandy Alomar Jr. hit a three-run homer and Jason Grimsley pitched a five-hitter as Cleveland won in Milwaukee.

Allenby Defeats Jimenez in Golf

ALVESLOHE, Germany — Robert Allenby of Australia parried the third playoff hole Sunday to defeat Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain in the Honda Open for his first triumph on the European golf tour.

They had tied at 12-under-par 276 after Jimenez missed a long putt on the 18th hole.

Both parred the first two extra holes, but Jimenez bogeyed the 449-yard (411-meter) 18th after twice hitting into bunkers. Allenby, 22, then sank a nine-foot putt for par.

Jimenez shot 70 for the last round, with Allenby shooting 69. He had led the Spaniard by a stroke throughout the round until he missed a short putt and bogeyed the 16th.

Rodger Davis of Australia bounced back from Saturday's disappointing 76 to shot 68 and finish third at 278.

Lee Janzen, his game rounding into shape for defense of his U.S. Open title next week, shot 7-under-par 64 to a one-shot lead over second-round leader Ernie Els of South Africa into Sunday's final round of the Buick Classic in Harrison, New York.

Mexico Bounces Back With Shutout of Northern Ireland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
Mexico has rebounded from its 1-0 loss to the United States with Luis Garcia scoring two first-half goals during a 3-0 victory over Northern Ireland in a tune-up match in Miami.

Mexico, which plays in the group that includes Italy and Ireland, opens June 19 in Washington against Norway. The victory Saturday should give Mexico some confidence against Ireland, which plays a similar style to Northern Ireland.

It got another boost with Hugo Sanchez returning from a two-month layoff and playing the first 69 minutes at the Orange Bowl.

Sanchez, the 35-year-old forward who plays for Ray Vallecano in Spain, has been out seven weeks with a torn thigh muscle. He was Mexico's hero at the 1986 World Cup and a five-time scoring leader in Spain.

Bolivia and Switzerland played to a scoreless tie in Montreal, but the biggest concern for the Bolivians is the status of their best player, midfielder Marco Etcheverry. Still not fully recovered from a serious knee injury suffered during the winter, he didn't play and remains doubtful for the squad's opener Friday against the defending world champion Germany in Chicago.

Marco Pascolo, Switzerland's No. 1 goalkeeper, returned with a bandaged knee after a three-week absence and played the first half.

Stephane Chapuisat wasted several scoring chances near the end of the first half for the Swiss, who open Saturday against the United States.

Joong Woon Ko scored one goal and assisted on another as South Korea won its final tune-up, beating Honduras, 3-0, in Duncanville, Texas, its training site.

Forward Hwang Sun Hong, a veteran of 1990 World Cup, hurt his left knee in the match and will miss at least two days of practice.

But team officials said Sunday that No. 1 goalkeeper Choi In Young was recovering from an injury sustained in the June 5 game against Ecuador and may be ready for the team's opener against Spain on Friday night.

Korean residents of the Dallas area have tried to make the players feel at home by sending special Korean dishes and gifts to the team's hotel. There are more than 1.5 million Koreans living in the United States.

In Lisle, Illinois, where Spain is training, its coach, Javier Clemente, worried that South Korea may be more difficult for his team than Germany.

"Korea is the most complicated team," Clemente said. "It's the one that has progressed most in recent years and the one that could cause us most problems. They are a team that won't let you play. That's what they aim for, and that's hard to combat."

Defender Fernando Hierro, who hurt a knee last week in practice, said he'll be ready for South Korea on Friday night.

"The knee is back in perfect shape," Hierro said. "I just have to watch it over the next coming days."

In Friday's only warm-up game, Spain beat Canada, 2-0, in Montreal on goals by Julio Salinas and Juan Castano.

Defender Patrik Andersson, who banged up his knee in practice Friday, was likely to miss Sweden's final tune-up Sunday against Romania.

"I don't want to risk anything tomorrow if I'm not fully fit," Andersson said in San Diego.

Midfielder Klas Ingesson practiced after missing the team's workout on Friday because of a bruised thigh.

Cameroon's players said in Santa Barbara, California, that they had voted to replace Stephan Tawak as captain with goalkeeper Joseph-Antoine Bell, who has been among the players asking for higher bonuses.

Bell got 14 of 22 votes while Tawak got two. Roger Milla, the 42-year-old forward, got one vote.

It is the first time the Indomitable Lions players have elected their own captain. In the past, captains usually were appointed by the minister of youth and sports.

In the battle of the breweries, Brazil's angry fans have forced the television networks to back down.

The country's second-largest brewery, Antarctica, had bought ad time on the Bandeirantes net-

work and the third largest brewery, Kaiser — owned by The Coca-Cola Co. — had paid for exclusive rights on Globo. The Brahma brewery, rather than pay the million-dollar fees for World Cup advertising rights on the networks, gave fans giant banners to take to the stadiums.

In retaliation, the networks reduced camera angles and censored their transmissions to avoid showing the banners during matches against Canada and Honduras last week. Teams appeared to be playing with 9 players, not 11. The camera, instead of following the ball's movement, frequently avoided it by not showing certain parts of the playing fields.

Executives for the two networks said they would go back to normal camera angles for Sunday's game against El Salvador.

Norway's players might have thought they'd awakened in Oslo on Saturday had it not been for the Danish flag flapping outside their hotel in Princeton, New Jersey.

On their first morning in the United States, the players were served Norwegian-style bread, baked for them by their hotel. They drank milk flown in from Norway, and chatted in Norwegian with reporters.

But then their hotel, the Seantico-Princeton, is Scandinavian-owned. And it had a Norwegian flag waving alongside ones from the United States and Denmark.

(AP, WP)

Maddux Is First to Win 10 As Atlanta Beats the Astros

Greg Maddux became the first 10-game winner in the major leagues Sunday, working around 11 hits and leading the Atlanta Braves past the Astros 3-1 in Houston.

Maddux (10-2), trying to become the first pitcher to win three straight Cy Young Awards, lowered his ERA to 1.38, also the best mark in the majors.

Maddux walked none and struck out four in his fourth complete game. He was helped by three double plays.

Greg Swindell (5-3) gave up two runs and eight hits in eight innings. He struck out five and walked one. The Braves scored in the ninth off John Hudek when Roberto Kelly singled and a double by Fred McGriff, who went 4-for-4.

Dodgers 2, Cubs 1: Tom Candiotti pitched a five-hitter and Mike Piazza singled home the go-ahead run in the eighth inning for Los Angeles in Chicago.

The Cubs lost for the 11th time in 12 games.

Candiotti (5-2) walked none and struck out seven in his fourth complete game. He gave up a two-out double to Sammy Sosa in the ninth, but retired Derrick May on a grounder to end it.

Tim Lincecum homered for Los Angeles.

Angies and Sosa connected for the Cubes.

Pirates 5, Marlins 1: Dave Clark went 4-for-4 and drove in four runs and rookie Jon Lieber pitched five-hit ball over eight innings Sunday as Pittsburgh finished off a four-game sweep of visiting Florida.

Clark hit a two-run homer and two doubles and is 8-for-10 lifetime against Marlins starter Dave Weathers (6-5).

Lieber (2-2), a right-hander who began the season in Double-A, connected the season in Double-A, a complete game.

timed the Pirates' recent succession of strong starts, striking out three and walking three while lowering his ERA to 2.08.

In Saturday's games: The Cubs stopped their 10-game losing streak when pinch-hitter Kevin Robertson and Sammy Sosa homered during a four-run rally in the eighth inning.

Chicago trailed 4-3 when Robertson, batting for pitcher Willie Banks, led off the eighth with his third home run. Mark Grace hit into a double play later in the inning, but Sosa connected with two outs for a solo homer, his 14th, and Jose Hernandez added a two-run single.

Banks (7-5) gave up four runs and eight hits in eight innings. Orel Hershey (3-3) took the loss.

Padres 3, Giants 1: Andy Ashby pitched a four-hitter and Tony Gwynn had four hits for visiting San Diego.

Ashby (2-5) walked none, struck out four and retired the last 13 batters in his second complete game. He escaped a jam in the fifth after Royce Clayton and Kirt Manwaring singled with one out. Pitcher Mark Portugal (5-5) grounded into an inning-ending double play.

Expos 7, Mets 4: In New York, Marquis Grissom and Sean Berry homered and Montreal won its ninth in 12 games.

Moises Alou hit an RBI double during a three-run first inning for the Expos. Grissom hit a two-run homer, his fifth, for a 6-3 lead in the sixth and Berry hit his fourth homer in the eighth. Reliever Gil Heredia (3-2) was the winner.

Cardinals 7, Phillies 4: Gregg Jeffries hit a three-run homer and Ray Lankford added a two-run shot to lift the Cardinals in Philadelphia.

Omar Olivares (1-0), recalled from Triple-A Louisville last week, pitched 6 1/2 innings and added two singles and an RBI. Rene Arcia pitched the final two innings for his fourth save.

Reds 6, Rockies 4: Colorado fell to 0-10 at Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium as the Reds turned a pivotal throwing error and a two-run homer by Reggie Sanders into their 19th comeback win this season.

The Reds overcame a 4-1 deficit to get their sixth win in seven games. Sanders' homer completed a three-run fifth inning that put the Reds ahead 5-4.

Tim Lincecum (1-0) got his second major-league win.

Pirates 10, Marlins 4: Brian Hunter and Jay Bell homered as Pittsburgh won at home.

The Marlins couldn't hold a 4-1 lead for the second straight night as Hunter keyed a three-run third inning with a two-run homer and Bell went 4-for-4 and scored four runs.

Steve Cooke (2-3) got his first win since April 29.

Astros 7, Braves 6: Center fielder Roberto Kelly's error in the ninth inning allowed Luis Gonzalez to score from first as the Astros rallied at home.

With two out, pinch-hitter Sid Bream singled off Greg McMichael (2-4) and Andujar Codeno walked.

Luis Gonzalez's infield single loaded the bases. James Mouton then grounded a single to center that Kelly charged but overran. The ball rolled all the way to the wall as Gonzalez raced home with the winning run.

Todd Jones (1-2) pitched 2 1/2 hitless innings for the victory.

SIDELINES

Berzin Easily Takes the Tour of Italy

MILAN (AP) — Eugeni Berzin, who took the lead in the fourth stage and never gave it up, on Sunday became the first Russian to win the second of Europe's three main cycling races, the Tour of Italy.

Berzin finished 2 minutes, 51 seconds before Italy's Marco Pantani. Two-time defending champion Miguel Indurain of Spain was third, 3:23 back.

Brazil Wins Women's Basketball Title

SYDNEY (AP) — Veteran guard Hortencia scored 27 points in the final international game of her career Sunday as Brazil beat China, 96-87, to win its first women's world basketball championship.

With Hortencia getting 32 points and fellow guard Paula 29, Brazil beat the defending champion United States, 110-107, Saturday night. It was the first time in 11 years a U.S. team had lost at the championships.

Ngugi Granted Arbitration on Ban

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation voted to send the suspensions of John Ngugi, the five-time world cross-country champion from Kenya, Dutch discus thrower Erik de Bruin and Nigerian hurdler Ine Apan to arbitration.

For the Record

Olympique Marseille will be bought by International Sport Investment, a British subsidiary of a Dubai-based bank, the troubled French soccer team's financial manager said.

Chickens, with a title-game record 16 hits, won the College World Series baseball title, beating Georgia Tech by a record score of 13-5. (AP)

The IHT World Cup Competition

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

Grand Prize: Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

Five second prizes: Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

Five third prizes: AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

Five fourth prizes: Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted.
- Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

1994 World Cup Groupings	
GROUP A	USA SWITZERLAND COLOMBIA ROMANIA
GROUP B	BRAZIL RUSSIA CAMEROON SWEDEN
GROUP C	GERMANY BOLIVIA SPAIN KOREA REPUBLIC
GROUP D	ARGENTINA GREECE NIGERIA BULGARIA
GROUP E	ITALY IRELAND REPUBLIC NORWAY MEXICO
GROUP F	BELGIUM MOROCCO NETHERLANDS SAUDI ARABIA

TODAY'S QUESTION

Which team will win the competition?

Your response: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ 8/13

Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Nemilly Cedex, France.



# Julia McKenzie: Sondheim After Sondheim

By Matt Wolf

LONDON — Julia McKenzie lists "cooking" as a primary interest, but the British actress has a new career as a musical cannibal, on stage and — if all goes well — on screen in Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd."

Her yearlong run as Mrs. Lovett, the endearingly murderous accomplice to Dennis Quilley's vengeful barber Sweeney, at the Lyttelton Theatre, ended June 1, but her involvement with the material will continue.

Plans are afoot for a feature film of "Sweeney," to be produced by Britain's Channel Four and directed and designed by Declan Donnellan and Nick Ormerod, the team behind the National production, which won four Olivier Awards.

The film would be shot on location in and around the seedier stretches of East London and, if McKenzie has her wish, would co-star Anthony Hopkins. (Can he sing? "Enough," says the actress, "and anyway, you can get help on the tracks.")

All of which means that one of the most exciting and, over some 20 years, enduring collaborations of the contemporary musical theater remains ongoing. And while McKenzie, 53, talks about putting musicals behind her to return to plays and TV, one senses that Sondheim will always be a lure.

There's Mama Rose, the legendary stage mother in extremis of "Gypsy," for which Sondheim did the lyrics. "I'm not a Rose in the conventional sense, but I wouldn't mind looking at it with Declan; he's taught me to use my old bag of tricks in a new way."

And there's the hope of creating a Sondheim part from scratch. "That's obviously my deep, deep wish," says the performer, who has yet to premiere a Sondheim role. "That would be the culmination of my entire working life."

The two remain as unlikely a match now as they were in 1972, when McKenzie stepped in as the lone Briton surrounded by Americans in the West End company of Sondheim's "Company." He, of course, is the quintessential Manhattan sophisticate, as uptown as he is private; she's the apple-cheeked English suburbanite, the happily married wife of the American actor Jerry Harte, who gives as her hobbies "cooking and gardening."

Still, what difference if their intellects, lifestyles and backgrounds represent the greatest contrast imaginable? "We meet somewhere on an emotional line," McKenzie insists with characteristic understatement. "We hit it off; we just hit it off."

"Yes, my syntax breaks down when I speak to him," continues McKenzie, whose training at London's Guildhall



Following London stage hit as Mrs. Lovett, a movie may be next step.

School of Music and Drama led her first into opera and then musicals. "I don't have anything like his educational capacity for thought. He leaves me miles behind, but then he leaves millions of people miles behind. But I feel that I can understand his stuff emotionally; it triggers off immense feelings for me."

And so it does for a "Sweeney" audience watching McKenzie's transition from

roisterous music hall comedy to the anguished realization that the man she loves in turn loves only his razor.

Angela Lansbury, who created the part on Broadway in 1979 (opposite Len Cariou's Sweeney), offered a couple odd heroic gleefully obvious to the grotesque dealings of her partner-in-maniacism. McKenzie's Nellie Lovett is altogether more self-aware, as the first sight of her in

the opening chorus, boozy and glassy-eyed, made clear from the start.

"I think it has the best last 20 minutes of anything I've ever been in in my life," says McKenzie, aware, too, that the production gained from its presentation within the state-subsidized confines of the National and away from commercial pressure. (His debut British production in 1980 was a West End flop.)

"We had seven weeks of rehearsal," as opposed to the usual month or so, the actress explains, "and two weeks of improvisation before we started discussing things about ourselves: if we ever planned to kill anybody, if it was in our makeup, what we would do, how we would do it."

And what did she discover about herself? "I realized I couldn't deal with the fact. I probably could under desperate circumstances deal with the rest of the body, but I'd have to cover the face up, although I think that's probably a discovery about Julia McKenzie, not Mrs. Lovett."

"Sweeney Todd" marks McKenzie's fifth Sondheim show — seven, if one includes her two stints directing his material — and they cover a spectrum not even Lansbury or Bernadette Peters, Sondheim's two leading ladies across the Atlantic, have embraced.

In "Side by Side by Sondheim," the 1975 musical revue, McKenzie sang patter songs and ballads, comic numbers and torch songs; the show's Broadway transfer from London two years later brought her a Tony nomination.

In 1987, she played the hapless Sally Plummer in a London version of "Follies," a showgirl turned housewife who years ago married the wrong man. Reunited with her former flame in a derelict New York theater, Sally embodied good cheer teetering on nervous collapse, as McKenzie reminded audiences nightly in her climactic song, "Losing My Mind."

Three years later, in "Into the Woods," McKenzie inherited Bernadette Peters' role as the Witch, earning a new song not heard on Broadway and lending a moral center — and sense of fun — to a potentially amorphous enterprise.

Now, after the Sweeney run, McKenzie is keen to remind people that "I do act without singing. I mean, I don't come joined at the hip with a voice."

But while she waits to see what's next, she knows "Sweeney" has made a difference. "I think it has awakened in me an interest to be stretched; maybe I was a little more complacent earlier. I'm ready to be challenged."

Matt Wolf is an American theater critic and journalist based in London.

## Keep Your Eye Upon the Bagel.

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "As you ramble on through life, brother," goes the profound poem in the Mayflower coffee shop, "whatever be your goal, keep your eye upon the doughnut, and not upon the hole."

Sage advice, highly sugared; however, it now appears that doughnuts may be what worried marketers call a "mature product."

What is the essence of a doughnut, sometimes spelled *donut*? Its circularity, you may say, or similarity to a ring, your geometry teacher would say. A doughnut is *toroidal*, and if pressed for an explanation, would describe the surface generated by a nonintersecting line and closed curve rotating about it in the same plane as *doughnut-shaped*.

It's made of dough, but why is it called a *doughnut*? Nuts don't come with holes in the middle, like life savers. (Life Savers, the brand name for a doughnut-shaped mint, took the name of the circular device designed to keep swimmers afloat, thereby saving their lives: when the product was offered to airline passengers by flight attendants, then called stewardesses, some nervous passengers panicked, thinking that the plane was ditching in the ocean; for that reason, the flight attendant now offers "mints.")

Where was I? Yes: Where is the toroidal quality in a nut? The answer is that a nut has no such quality; as you ramble on through life, you will never come across a nut with a hole in the middle.

The earliest reference to a *doughnut* was Washington Irving's 1809 description of "an enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called doughnuts, or olykoeks." In 1851, Herman Melville was evoked in "Moby-Dick" in referring to "old Amsterdam housewives' dough-nuts or oly-cooks"; in the nomenclature competition, though, the Dutch "ol-coek" lost out to the American "dough-nut," because the little brownish bomb of cholesterol was originally shaped like a large nut — spherical, but without a hole in the middle. In the early 19th century, the Pennsylvania Dutch (from Germany, *Deutschland*, not from Holland) got fed up with the soggy centers in their *Fasnacht* cakes (a Shrove Tuesday treat), and created the hole in the doughnut.

What makes this background necessary to news junkies (consumers of junk food for thought) is the item in USA Today that consumption of doughnuts, sweet rolls, and Danish pastry has increased only slightly in the past decade: from 11 per person in two weeks in 1984 to 12 per person in two weeks last year. According to my projections based on personal sweet-roll and Danish wild-downs, that amounts to about one doughnut per person every three days.

Meanwhile, Nanci Helmlich writes in that Gannett publication, "Bagels are the fastest-growing food on the menu. People ate an average of 7 bagels per person (in a two-week period) in 1993, up from 2.6 in 1984."

What does that tell us about toroidal food consumption today? That's one bagel every other day, compared to one doughnut every third day. Bagels have already outstripped doughnuts, and are pulling away in popularity with each passing day.

Linguistically, this means that Merriam-Webster must soon stop defining *bagel* as "a hard baked

doughnut-shaped roll" and start defining a *doughnut* as "a bagel-shaped cake fried in fat."

The bagel, according to the Yiddish Leo Rosten, was first cited in the community regulations of Krakow, Poland, in 1610; the toroidal roll was said to be a gift to women in childbirth.

The word for the medieval jawbreaker was imported into English from the Yiddish *boyg*, which in 1919 was spelled *beigel* and in 1932 was shortened to *bagel*. According to the Barnhart Dictionary of Etymology, it is rooted in the Old High German *bag*, related to *biogan* "to bend," from the Proto-Germanic *bauganan* and the Indo-European *baug-*.

If the leavened dough has not been dipped or poached in nearly boiling water for at least a long moment before baking, the toroidal product cannot be defined as a *bagel*, but is more properly considered an uncrumbly *doughnut*. (Some will wonder why I hyphenated *uncrumbly-doughnut*; that's to make easily pronounceable a word that may never have been used before. *Uncrumbly-doughnut* looks funny because, unlike *unpronounceable*, it is unpronounceable.) A threat exists that Cold Warriors used to call "convergence"; will doughnuts become more chewy while bagels become more crumbly, until there is no clear differentiation between them? Perish the thought.

*Dunk*, a word even more closely associated with doughnuts than *glazed*, is from the Pennsylvania Dutch *dunk*, "to dip, to immerse in liquid," from an earlier German root. The famous Dunker Church (known as Dunker Church in many histories), a Maryland landmark in the Battle of Antietam, was the house of worship of German-American Baptists who practiced total immersion in baptism. The dismay of doughnut dunkers who lost control of their party during the process of dunking led to the term *sinkers*.

Dunking is proper for doughnuts, it is barbaric for bagels.

Whence root and branch? In a political dictionary, credit for coining is given to Justice William J. Brennan Jr. in *Green v. County School Board of New Kent County, Virginia* (1968). "In which racial discrimination would be eliminated root and branch."

Come now Sol Steinmetz, executive editor of Random House dictionaries, who had been dipping into what he calls "that ever-revealing source of English idioms, the Bible."

From Malachi, last of the Prophets, 4:1, in the King James Version: "The day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch."

Coincidentally, now that I look at Malachi, the verse following this dire warning of destruction contains a phrase used by both Woodrow Wilson and Richard Nixon in stirring perorations: "The Son of righteousness arise with healing in his wings."

New York Times Service

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## WEATHER

Europe				Asia			
Country	Today	High	Low	Country	Today	High	Low
Algeria	24/25	17/22	15/12	China	21/22	14/11	10/5
Andorra	24/25	17/22	15/12	India	21/22	14/11	10/5
Armenia	24/25	17/22	15/12	Indonesia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Austria	24/25	17/22	15/12	Iran	21/22	14/11	10/5
Azerbaijan	24/25	17/22	15/12	Israel	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bahamas	24/25	17/22	15/12	Italy	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bahrain	24/25	17/22	15/12	Japan	21/22	14/11	10/5
Barbados	24/25	17/22	15/12	Kazakhstan	21/22	14/11	10/5
Belarus	24/25	17/22	15/12	Korea	21/22	14/11	10/5
Belgium	24/25	17/22	15/12	Laos	21/22	14/11	10/5
Belize	24/25	17/22	15/12	Lebanon	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bermuda	24/25	17/22	15/12	Malaysia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bhutan	24/25	17/22	15/12	Mexico	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bolivia	24/25	17/22	15/12	Moldova	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bosnia	24/25	17/22	15/12	Monaco	21/22	14/11	10/5
Brazil	24/25	17/22	15/12	Mongolia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Brunei	24/25	17/22	15/12	Myanmar	21/22	14/11	10/5
Bulgaria	24/25	17/22	15/12	Nepal	21/22	14/11	10/5
Burkina Faso	24/25	17/22	15/12	Netherlands	21/22	14/11	10/5
Burundi	24/25	17/22	15/12	New Zealand	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cambodia	24/25	17/22	15/12	Norway	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cameroon	24/25	17/22	15/12	Poland	21/22	14/11	10/5
Canada	24/25	17/22	15/12	Portugal	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cape Verde	24/25	17/22	15/12	Romania	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cayman Islands	24/25	17/22	15/12	Russia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Central African Rep.	24/25	17/22	15/12	Saudi Arabia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Chad	24/25	17/22	15/12	Senegal	21/22	14/11	10/5
Chile	24/25	17/22	15/12	Serbia	21/22	14/11	10/5
China	21/22	14/11	10/5	Slovakia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cote d'Ivoire	24/25	17/22	15/12	Slovenia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Croatia	24/25	17/22	15/12	South Africa	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cuba	24/25	17/22	15/12	Spain	21/22	14/11	10/5
Cyprus	24/25	17/22	15/12	Sweden	21/22	14/11	10/5
Czech Rep.	24/25	17/22	15/12	Switzerland	21/22	14/11	10/5
Dominican Rep.	24/25	17/22	15/12	Taiwan	21/22	14/11	10/5
Dominica	24/25	17/22	15/12	Thailand	21/22	14/11	10/5
DRC	24/25	17/22	15/12	Turkey	21/22	14/11	10/5
Ecuador	24/25	17/22	15/12	Ukraine	21/22	14/11	10/5
Egypt	24/25	17/22	15/12	USA	21/22	14/11	10/5
El Salvador	24/25	17/22	15/12	UK	21/22	14/11	10/5
Equatorial Guinea	24/25	17/22	15/12	USSR	21/22	14/11	10/5
Eritrea	24/25	17/22	15/12	Yugoslavia	21/22	14/11	10/5
Estonia	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Ethiopia	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Fiji	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Finland	24/25	17/22	15/12				
France	24/25	17/22	15/12				
French Polynesia	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Gabon	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Gambia	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Georgia	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Germany	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Ghana	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Greece	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Guatemala	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Honduras	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Hungary	24/25	17/22	15/12				
Iceland	24/25	17/22	15/12				
India	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Indonesia	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Iran	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Israel	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Italy	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Japan	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Kazakhstan	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Korea	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Laos	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Lebanon	21/22	14/11	10/5				
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Norway	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Poland	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Portugal	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Romania	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Russia	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Saudi Arabia	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Senegal	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Serbia	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Slovakia	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Slovenia	21/22	14/11	10/5				
South Africa	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Spain	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Sweden	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Switzerland	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Taiwan	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Thailand	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Turkey	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Ukraine	21/22	14/11	10/5				
USA	21/22	14/11	10/5				
UK	21/22	14/11	10/5				
USSR	21/22	14/11	10/5				
Yugoslavia	21/22	14/11	10/5				

## CROSSWORD

Across	Down
1. Fingering a lone	1. Abbey or Tobacco, e.g.
2. Shortening	2. Suffice
3. Little piggy	3. Alarm bell
4. Impetuous	4. Catcalls
5. Sunbun	5. Wee at all
6. Remedy	6. Ending for hip of hoop
7. Rule tie	7. Extends a description
8. Agile	8. School founded in 1440
9. Have on	9. Fragrance
10. Simone's son	10. Occur by stone
	11. Place for a necklace clasp
	12. Hellenic H's
	13. Moray pursuer
	14. Aquarium fish
	15. Stilet Shankar
	16. Bodement
	17. Voting district
	18. Politician with a limited future
	19. Hurricane of 1992
	20. Smile broadly
	21. Word before clasp or clasp
	22. Demosthenes, e.g.

38 Bandman Brown	7 Abbey of Tooscooc, e.g.
39 Baseball's Doubleplay	8 Suffix for 41-Down.
41 Bark station.	9 Alarm bell
42 Fish on	10 Carcass
43 "Quack" of a waterfowl	11 Wee atoll
46 Get a move on	12 Ending for hip or hoop
47 Gamblers in common	13 Extends a subscription
53 Baku —	20 School founded in 1440
54 Place —	21 Fragrance
73 E. E. Hayes	24 October birthstone
77 "Have back" to the car behind	25 Place for a necklace clasp
78 "Have back" to the car behind	26 Hollie's H's
83 S's vocalist Vera	27 Obliqueness
90 German river	28 Moray pursuer
91 "Let's Make a Deal" choice	29 Aquarium fish
92 Make a cable switch	32 Starlet Shankar
	33 Bodement
	34 Young district
	37 Politician with a limited future
	38 Hurricane of 1892
	40 Smile broadly
	41 Word before deep or drive
	42 Demosthenes,

**DOWN**

1 Last year's yrs.  
2 Marcus Porcius  
3 M — Mary  
4 Farm machine  
5 Maker of cases